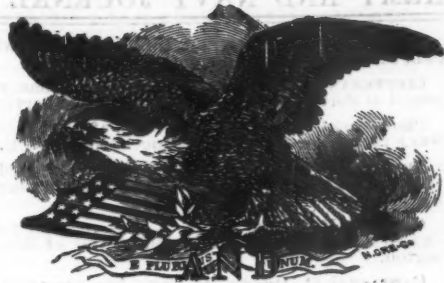


ARMY

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TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Of the Army and Navy—Congratulations.

WHEEL into line, ye legions tried and true!
Fling to the breeze the starry field of blue:
The bugle calls, the blatan trumpets shout;
Gather from far and near, turn out! turn out!
Salute the Commander-in-Chief.

On eastern capes, where the Atlantic scourges
The rock bound coast with white and wrathful
surges;

On sunnier shores, by softer billows wooed—
Upon lone reefs that rise in solitude
'Mid southern seas, by tropic breezes fanned;
Through wastes of trailing moss and arid sand,
The drums are beating, and the trumpets shout,
Gird on your arms, unfurl the flag, turn out!
Salute the Commander-in-Chief.

From northern lakes, from burning alkali plains,
Rise the sweet bugle notes in rallying strains;
From that eternal camping ground of God,
The mountains, where His legions march abroad,
Where never-paling stars the watch-fires keep,
And strong immortal winds that never sleep,
Go choiring through the mighty forest pines,
Waking a martial music vast and deep;
From California, land of flowers and vines,
And ruddy, golden fruit, and legends quaint
Of drowsy Spanish rule, and monk and saint;
From wilder Oregon's fast-peopling shores—
Where Yukon's tide through fair Alaska pours—
Speed on the rallying cry, let trumpets shout,
To arms! to arms! Unfurl the flag! Turn out!
Salute the Commander-in-Chief.

Still speed the bugle blast; there, westering breeze,
Beyond the Aleutian Isles in Orient seas,
Lies a fair squadron, every snowy sail
Outstretched, expectant of thy welcome tale;
There in the genial land of rising suns,
"Run up the flag, unleash the red mouthed guns:"
Gayly the order sounds, as new-born day
Flings out her golden banner o'er Cathay—
Ho! gallant Navy, rich in splendid fame,
Heir of imperishable deeds and name,
From all your squadrons be the flag unfurled,
Your loud-mouthed cannon thunder round the
world.

Salute the Commander-in-Chief.

What famous captains head the gallant line!
Gray veterans, leaders by the right divine
Of their good swords: Sherman and Sheridan,
Grand in their record of great battles won,
Shine brightest in that galaxy of stars,
Each one the hero of a hundred scars—
Yet, from the skies, leans still a greater one,
Beloved of all, to give His benison.

Salute the Commander-in-Chief.

Blow soft, ye bugles, on the summer air;
Ye brazen trumpets, hush your martial blare:
He comes, the honored Chief, and, at his side,
Serene in youthful beauty, lo! his bride.
O! valor, loyalty; O! grand renown,
Here, at their feet, lay all your trophies down,
Strong manhood, joined to womanhood as pure,
By this, our country's welfare shall endure;
And patriot hearts unite with heaven above
To invoke rich blessings upon wedded love.

Salute the Commander-in-Chief.

CAROLINE F. CORBIN.

JUNE 2, 1886.

THE Kansas City Times says: "Matters have got so now in Washington that officers of the Army and Navy will accept with reluctance tours of duty where the status of pay is changed, unless they know that some one of the auditors of the Treasury will consent to the settlement of the accounts. The Secretaries of War and the Navy are smaller men in authority than the officers who settle the accounts and claims of these two departments; at least, it has that appearance."

THE Services are to be congratulated upon the efficient aid given by them in all sections of the country to the proper observance of Memorial Day.

THE Court of Claims has not as yet rendered its opinion in the BADEAU Case, which was recently argued by General SICKLES. The parties interested are, it is understood, not very sanguine of a favorable decision.

NEITHER the Senate nor the House Military Committees had a meeting this week. The majority of the members left Washington to attend Decoration Day services and did not return in time to be at the committee rooms on the regular meeting day—Tuesday.

ALL appropriations for the Signal Service were omitted from the Army Appropriation bill, as reported by the Military Committee and passed by the House. The Chief Signal officer has sent to the House, through the Secretary of War, a communication calling attention to the fact, and requesting that provision be made in the Sundry Civil bill for the items omitted from the Army bill. The account usually included in the Army bill "for expenses of the Signal service of the Army" was \$12,400.

THE three officers who were recently retired on account of disability, just as they were on the eve of promotion, are exerting themselves to defeat the nomination of the officers promoted over their heads. They fully recognize the difficulty of getting private relief measures through Congress and they have filed protests with the sub committee. These have only been considered individually, so that it cannot be said definitely what action the committee will take as a whole. As we intimated last week, the disposition of the majority of the members seems to be favorable to the rule adopted by the President with reference to the promotion of officers recommended for retirement.

THE national sensation of this week has been the marriage, on June 2, of the President of the United States to Miss FRANCES FOLSOM, of Buffalo. The ceremony was performed at the White House, only the members of the Cabinet and their wives and a few other invited guests being present. The cares of State will permit Mr. CLEVELAND only a brief honeymoon, which he has elected to spend at Deer Park, Md. We tender our congratulations to the distinguished pair and wish for them both a long life and a happy one. The sentiments of the Army and Navy are well expressed in the epithalamium furnished by one of our correspondents, and which appears elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL.

THE letter of our Canadian correspondent, headed "The Hot Wind," should be read in connection with that of General STONE, entitled "A Yankee Roland for a British Oliver." In this instance it is a British Roland for a Yankee Oliver. Our correspondent is an officer of the English Army, and it is not strange that the uninstructed British mind should fail to understand why an American administration, and an American public, which accepts with equanimity the news of the assassination of an American officer on Mexican soil, should be so much disturbed by the seizure of an American fishing smack in Canadian waters. We are not yet prepared to admit that our nerves of sensation run through our pockets, and can be reached there, and

there alone. This would be equivalent to confessing that CARLYLE was correct in his description of the United States as a country with a counter for a boundary line.

WE understand that the Secretary of War has recommended to the Senate Military Committee the early settlement of the pending Army nominations, especially those in the line, in order that all possible vacancies may be provided for the Academy graduates of this month. The Surgeon-General of the Army is making a strong effort to have the nominations in his corps settled. Some action upon all the pending nominations may therefore be expected at the meeting on Tuesday next. Only one candidate was designated for examination for admission to the Military Academy during the present week—PAUL ALEXANDER WOLF, of Kewanee, Ill. About a dozen vacancies remain to be filled between now and June 15.

THE Ordnance Department of the Navy, in order to carry out the provisions of the last naval appropriation act, under which \$25,000 is appropriated "for testing American armor," will shortly invite all American steel manufacturers to submit samples of their armor plates. The conditions under which the tests are to be made are now in course of preparation and, as soon as completed, the advertisements for samples will be issued. The conditions will be furnished by the Bureau upon application. The Board of Naval Officers, recently appointed to examine the pneumatic gun-carriage with a view to its adoption for naval purposes, visited Sandy Hook last week and witnessed a number of rounds fired from the large cast-iron gun upon it. They have not yet submitted their report to the Secretary of the Navy.

ON Friday of next week, June 11, will be retired for age that veteran and gallant soldier, Brevet Major-General SAMUEL D. STURGIS, Colonel 7th U. S. Cavalry. Graduating from the Military Academy in 1846, he saw service with the 2d and 1st Dragoons in the Mexican War, and after that and before the outbreak of the Rebellion had his full share of frontier service. During the war he served with gallantry and distinction, was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers August 10, 1861, and received several brevets, the highest being that of Major-General "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va." He attained the rank of Colonel 7th U. S. Cavalry, May 6, 1869, and now, after forty years' active and honorable service, retires to that ease which he has so well earned.

WE learn that there is now a prospect that Prescott, Arizona, the headquarters of the Department of Arizona, will soon be connected by railroad with the rest of the world. On Monday, May 17, work was begun on a road commencing near Ash Fork, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, running thence to Prescott and to be ultimately extended through Wichenburg and Phoenix to the Southern Pacific near Maricope. Prescott is now connected with the railroad by a stage, which traverses the distance of 60 miles in from 12 hours to two days, according to the condition of the roads. This railroad will not only make the Headquarters of the Department more accessible, but it is expected to open up a valuable mining region, which cannot now be profitably worked because of the high freights on material and production of all sorts.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN E. H. LISCUM, 19th Infantry, has been visiting at San Antonio.

CAPTAIN R. G. ARMSTRONG, 1st U. S. Infantry, was at Leesburg, Pa., this week.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. A., and family are at the Eagle Hotel, Reading, Pa.

MAJOR WILLIAM DICKINSON, U. S. A., of New York City, is visiting in Washington, D. C.

PAYMASTER G. E. GLENN, U. S. A., of Whipple Barracks, has been visiting at Santa Fe, N. M.

LIEUTENANT A. D. SCHENCK left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week to spend a brief season on leave.

LIEUTENANT C. P. ELLIOTT, 4th Cav., lately visiting at Governor's Island, was in Washington this week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. H. APPEL, U. S. A., lately at Madison Barracks, N. Y., has joined at Fort Reno, I. T.

LIEUTENANTS F. MARSH and S. F. MASSEY, U. S. Army, rejoined at Fort Monroe, June 2, from short leaves.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HOFFMAN, 11th U. S. Infantry, was to leave New York this week for Fort Sully, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT H. J. McGRATH, 4th Cav., and bride, have joined at Fort Leavenworth from their short wedding tour.

LIEUTENANT G. LE R. BROWN, R. Q. M., 11th Inf., has joined at Fort Sully, D. T., and entered upon his new duties.

LIEUTENANT H. G. SQUIERS, 7th Cav., Military Professor at Fordham College, New York, was in Washington this week.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CARLAND, R. Q. M., 6th Inf., has taken charge of post quartermaster matters at Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOSHUA FLETCHER, 2d Infantry, under recent orders, goes to Fort Robinson, Neb., in July next.

LIEUTENANT V. J. BRUMBACK, 2d Art., will rejoin at Fort Spokane, W. T., towards the end of June from a month's leave.

GENERAL W. MCK. DUNN, U. S. A., spent a few days in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Brevort House.

LIEUTENANT E. S. FARROW, U. S. A., who has been residing at Sea Side Park, N. J., has had his leave extended until October 1 next.

LIEUTENANT N. WOLFE, 2d U. S. Artillery, who still remains in Philadelphia very sick, has had his sick leave extended six months.

LIEUTENANT F. W. MANSFIELD, 11th U. S. Inf., will remain at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., having declined the position of regimental adjutant.

CAPTAIN J. H. GAGGERY, 3d Inf., has been to Fort Snelling to receive and take to Fort Missoula the Nevada Trophy won this year by his company.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN, attended by Col. Sheridan and Blunt, have returned to Washington from their visit to New York to attend the Memorial Day services.

COLONEL W. P. CRAIGHILL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., writes an interesting letter to the Baltimore Sun on the subject of river and harbor improvements in the U. S.

LIEUTENANT S. C. MILLS, 12th Infantry, will relinquish duty on Monday next at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., to proceed to Fort Marion to take charge of the Indian prisoners there.

LIEUTENANT W. A. GLASSFORD, U. S. A., in charge of the Signal Service office in San Francisco, is making investigations concerning the occurrence of frosts which may prove of great benefit.

GENERAL FRANCIS A. WALKER, of Boston, is to deliver an oration on "The Life and Military Services of Major General Hancock," at the November meeting of the Vermont Officers' Reunion Society.

ASSISTANT SURGEON C. C. BARROWS, U. S. A., was married at Prescott, A. T., to Miss Hettie Curtis. There was no wedding tour, for the groom had to leave the next day for duty with troops in the field.

The reception to Gen. Thos. H. Ruger, U. S. A., at St. Paul on Wednesday evening, June 2, by the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, was a just tribute to a gallant soldier and a popular commander.

In the German Army, Kaiser Wilhelm, who is the oldest officer in point of age as well as in service, dates his commission as Major-General from March 30, 1818. He joined the army as an ensign on March 22, 1807, and has, therefore, been seventy-nine years a soldier.

COLONEL JULIAN McALLISTER, who has been stationed on this Coast so long as to look upon California, and Benicia especially, as his permanent abiding place, has received the route, and though the wrench will be severe, orders must be obeyed, and New York will hereafter number him among its residents. We shall greatly miss his charming daughter and niece, Miss Theresa, who will accompany her uncle's family East, and continue to reside with them. What will the arsenal at Benicia be without them?—*San Francisco News Letter*.

ADVERTISING to the detail of Major H. S. Hawkins, 10th Infantry, to the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, July 1, the *El Paso Times* says: "The order will be read with regret by the large circle of friends Major Hawkins has gained since he took command at Fort Bliss. At the fort especially he will be missed, for while a strict disciplinarian he has gained the affections of all his subordinates, both officers and men. He has made a handsome post of Bliss, planting trees, improving the grounds, and in every way adding to its attractiveness. The detail of the major to Leavenworth is a high compliment paid him spontaneously, as his appointment was entirely unsolicited."

COLONEL P. T. SWAINE, 22d Inf., left Fort Lewis, Col., early this week on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT E. B. IVES, 19th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Clark, Texas, from detached service.

PROFESSOR C. W. LARNED, U. S. A., of West Point, was a recent guest at the Aquidneck, Newport, R. I.

LIEUTENANT J. K. CREE, 3d Art., left Fort McHenry, Md., this week to be absent during the summer.

GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., has recently purchased a farm in a pleasant locality west of Washington.

CAPTAIN G. C. DOANE, 2d Cav., has gone to San Francisco from the field to attend to the shipment of troop property.

CAPTAIN EDWIN J. STIVERS, 25th Inf., was to leave Fort Snelling, Minn., this week to be absent on leave for seven or eight weeks.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. E. COMPTON, 5th Cav., will inspect the Kansas National Guard at its approaching encampment at Fort Riley.

LIEUTENANT C. S. BURBANK, 10th U. S. Inf., of Fort Lyon, Col., has been visiting his mother, widow of Gen. Burbank, at Cincinnati.

COLONEL W. P. CARLIN, 4th Inf., will take station at Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., in July next and Major J. G. Kent at Fort Spokane, W. T.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., had a dinner given in his honor on Friday evening of last week by the Hon. Levi P. Morton.

GENERAL C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., is busy getting settled at Governor's Island, where he entered last week upon duty on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

CAPTAIN EDWIN F. GARDNER, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., lately in from the West, spent a few days in New York and afterwards left for his new station at Sackett's Harbor.

COLONEL W. J. VOLKMAR, U. S. A., as last year, will accompany, next month, the Governor of Pennsylvania on his annual tour of inspection of the National Guard of that State.

COLONEL FRANK WHEATON, 2d U. S. Infantry, will establish his headquarters at Fort Omaha, Neb., in July next, and have with him as second in command Maj. Edmund Butler.

LIEUTENANT EUGENE GRIFFIN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is busy packing up at Governor's Island, and will move his family and household effects shortly to Washington, D. C., his new post of duty.

LIEUTENANT ALLYN CAPRON, 1st Artillery, who will close a tour of torpedo instruction at Willet's Point June 30, will remain East for about three months before joining his regiment on the Pacific Coast.

GENERAL CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, U. S. A., has been the recipient of a vote of thanks from the Memorial Committee of San Francisco for his efficient co-operation in arranging for the ceremonies of Memorial Day.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. E. BLUNT, A. D. C., to General Sheridan, will supervise the Army competition to take place at Fort Leavenworth next September. The election of Colonel Blunt insures a successful occasion.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD, accompanied by Gen. W. D. Whipple, A. A. G., Major J. P. Sanger, and Lieut. John Pitcher, aides-de-camp, called upon President Cleveland at the Windsor Hotel, New York, on Monday morning.

LIEUTENANT L. A. MATILE, 11th Infantry, has succeeded to the regimental adjutancy, and goes from Fort Buford to Fort Sully to enter upon the duties of the position. Lieut. Matile brings to the position a matured experience, his service in the U. S. Army dating from 1863.

The recent promotion of 1st Lieutenant G. S. Wilson, 12th Infantry, to Captain does not remove him from his present station, Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. He takes command of the company lately under F. C. Woodruff, now in command at Fort Ontario, N. Y.

AN essay on "A Mechanical Method of Accounts" will be read by Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Department, U. S. A. (author of "The Cost of Manufacture"), on the evening of June 15, at the rooms of the Institute of Accountants and Bookkeepers, in the University Building, New York.

LIEUTENANT LEWIS MERRIAM, 4th Infantry, target sharp of the Department of the Platte has, says the *Cherry Co. Report*, completed and turned over to the commanding officer at Fort Niobrara Saturday the finest and most complete target range in the Department. Lieutenant Merriam has been highly complimented by all the officers generally for his painstaking work.

SENATOR PALMER's dinner to Anson G. McCook, May 28, says a Washington special, was an elegant affair, as well as a merry one. It was not a farewell to a bachelor, so much as a welcome to a prospective benedict. Among the guests to meet Gen. McCook were Lieutenant-General Sheridan, Representative Hiscock and Senators Sherman, Edmunds, Morrill, Evans, Miller, Kenna, Manderson, Hale, Cameron, Hawley, Blackburn, Butler and Sabin.

The *San Antonio Express* says: "The case against Major J. G. Ballance, Judge-Advocate of the United States Army, of this military department, was called for trial in the Federal Court, May 21. Major Ballance was accused of falsely imprisoning B. H. Halzy, a witness in the case of Captain Smith, U. S. A., on trial last October at Fort Clark. Halzy had been attached as a witness, and was placed in the guardhouse, having refused to testify. Halzy was subsequently dismissed, but the U. S. Grand Jury indicted Major Ballance for falsely imprisoning Halzy. The case of the Judge-Advocate came up at the last term of the Federal Court when it was continued. The result was the dismissal of the case by the court, which practically has the effect of confirming the right of the U. S. Court-martial to imprison witnesses before it who refuse to testify."

LIEUTENANT J. W. HEARD, 3d Cavalry, is in New York on a few weeks' leave from Texas.

MAJOR JOHN W. CLOUS, U. S. A., and family, have located for the summer at 1736 I street, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN F. H. BRADLEY, 21st Inf., of Fort Bridger, was a visitor this week at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.

LIEUTENANT L. R. HARR, 7th Cavalry, has closed his business at Fort Snelling and gone to Chicago for duty with Gen. Terry.

GENERAL SIR DONALD M. STEWART, G. C. B., and Maj.-Gen. Sir John C. McNeill are on their way to New York on the *Aurania*.

LIEUTENANT HAMILTON ROWAN, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Fort Leavenworth, will come East to attend the West Point graduating exercises.

CAPTAIN E. K. RUSSELL, 1st U. S. Art., on leave from the Pacific Coast, visited this week at 1618 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. JORDAN, 10th Infantry, will spend the summer on leave and join his new regiment in Texas in the autumn.

CAPTAIN J. G. RAMSAY, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Jackson Barracks, La., visited his mother this week at 714 Twenty-first street, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN CHAS. R. BARNETT, U. S. A., arrived in Philadelphia this week from Portland, Ore., to appear as a witness before the Circuit Court.

MRS. LOUIS WILHELM, widow of the late Lieut. Wilhelm, 1st U. S. Infantry, and family will summer at the Clarendon Hotel, Holland Patent.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. V. LAUDERDALE, U. S. A., is on his way from Dakota to San Antonio to report to Gen. Stanley for assignment to a post in Texas.

LIEUTENANT J. E. SAWYER, 5th Artillery, left New York on Thursday of this week in charge of a squad of prisoners for the Leavenworth Military Prison.

ASSISTANT SURGEON R. L. ROBERTSON, U. S. A., has joined at Fort Keogh, M. T., and Assistant Surgeon J. L. Phillips has gone from there to Fort Sisseton.

LIEUTENANT T. A. BINGHAM, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was a recent guest at the West, Minneapolis, also Lieut. F. P. Fremont, U. S. A., and Mrs. Fremont.

COLONEL G. A. WOODWARD, U. S. A., contributes to the *Philadelphia Times* an interesting account of the services of the Pennsylvania Reserves at the battle of Gettysburg.

MRS. G. E. OVERTON is in New York for a few days at 310 Second avenue, visiting Capt. Overton's relatives. She goes soon to Martha's Vineyard, via Fort Preble, Maine, for the summer.

The retirement of 1st Lieut. H. H. Bellas, 4th Cav., promotes 1st Lieut. Stanton A. Mason to the vacant captaincy occasioned by the retirement of Captain Henry Sweeney. Capt. Stanton was graduated June 16, 1875, so that his promotion has not been quite so slow as in many cases.

The *Yellowstone Journal* says: "Lieut. R. P. P. Wainwright, 1st Cavalry, of Fort Maginnis, is in the city looking for an opportunity to invest in real estate. He found what he wanted and left \$4,000 in town. He is another of the many who recognize the advantages of investing in real estate in Miles City, and he will reap a handsome premium on his investment in a very short time."

GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., recently visited Cheyenne, and to a reporter said he still believed the Apaches could be civilized and made good Indians of. "He was," says the *Leader*, "just about to relate how this could be done, when the train pulled out, and the reporter missed a point that would have given him the scoop on his fellow scribes from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rocky Mountains."

GENERAL J. S. BRISIN, U. S. A., in response to a request to command the Grand Army Camp of Nebraska at Norfolk in May, wrote in accepting the invitation: "I will, with your permission, elect an executive officer, who, with your approval, will command the camp in case anything should happen to me by which I could not attend. The officer elected by me, although not yet designated, will be an officer of the Regular Army, of experience and long service, who shall be in every way qualified to command your encampment should I be absent, which I do not think is likely to happen."

The *Madison Democrat*, in an article on the Wisconsin University at Madison, says: "The military department of the university never ran with more credit to the students and the professor of military science (Lieut. Luigi Lomia, 6th U. S. Artillery), than it is doing at the present time. The boys are beginning to reap the reward of the discipline, which some of them once seemed to think irksome and unnecessary. The higher mathematics are no more important discipline to the mind, than the military tactics are to discipline the body. It is no less useful to train the body than it is to train the mind, and the young men who are now under military training will all agree to it in the future if they do not now. They will go out of the university as much stronger and better physically as they do mentally for having been there, and they will give the military department the credit due it."

MR. R. BINGHAM, of the Bingham School, Orange County, N. C., in a letter to the *News and Observer* referring to the recent relief of Lieutenant J. B. Batohel, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., from duty at the School, says:

During his detail he has served the public incidentally, as judge of the prize drill in Charlotte, in 1884; in Asheville, in 1885, and in Savannah in 1886. But his special work has been at "Bingham's," where his breadth of view, his general information, his clear and acute judgment and his thorough knowledge of his special business have been conspicuous. In fact, he combines the "savvier in modo" and the "fortiter in re," and illustrates natural ability, special training and common sense in harmonious proportions. He returns to his command with the high esteem and sincere regret of his colleagues in the faculty and of the cadet body, who only hope the standard of excellence attained by Lieut. Batohel, and so continuing the usefulness of this, the only detail of an instructor from the United States Army in a school in North Carolina.

COLONEL W. E. PRINCE, U. S. A., has occupied his cottage at Newport, R. I.

CAPTAIN W. A. KOBBE, 3d Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, to be absent for a week.

LIEUTENANT W. Y. STAMPER, 21st U. S. Infantry, of Fort Leavenworth, who has been ill for some time past, has resumed duty.

MAJOR A. E. BATES, Paymtr. U. S. A., soon to be relieved from duty in Washington by Major W. F. Tucker, will take station in St. Paul.

Mrs. B. J. D. IRWIN and the Misses Irwin have left the New York Hotel for Cranston's, West Point, where they will pass the summer months.

COLONEL G. W. MCKEE, U. S. A., the new commander of the Allegheny Arsenal is, says the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, well pleased with his new position.

THE COURT-MARTIAL at Fort Bayard, N. M., for the trial of Capt. Overton and Lieut. Glass, 6th Cavalry, has adjourned to re-assemble at Fort Grant, A. T.

A NEWPORT despatch says that among the Philadelphians who have engaged rooms for the season at Conanicut is Capt. D. E. Fagan, M. C., for his family.

GENERAL S. K. SCHWENK, U. S. A., retired, has sold his home "Orr Pines," near Jamaica, Long Island, and is now living at 46 E. 55th street, New York City.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Gardiner, wife of Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., was thrown from her carriage at Garden City last week, and severely injured.

LIEUTENANT S. W. ROESSLER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was married, June 2, to Miss Susan B. Kellogg. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father.

MISS MARY HOUGH, daughter of Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, 10th U. S. Inf., was married at David's Island, N. Y. H., June 2, to Capt. W. R. Hall, Asst. Surgeon U. S. A. There was a large company present at the ceremony.

LIEUTENANT J. W. HEARD, 3d Cav., U. S. A., who has been East for some time on leave, was married at the Grand Hotel, New York City, on June 3, to Miss Mildred J. Townsend. Lieut. Heard and bride start for Fort Davis, Texas, in a few days.

LIEUTENANT W. H. ALLAIRE, 23d Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., was in New York this week to attend the wedding at David's Island, June 2, of Asst. Surgeon W. R. Hall, U. S. A., to Miss Mary Hough, daughter of Lieut.-Col. A. L. Hough, 10th U. S. Inf.

"GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., arrived from Arizona last Wednesday, en route to Fort Davis," says the *Marta New Era*. "The General is looking well. Age is dealing gently with him, and he seems to have stood the climatic effects of the scorching suns of Arizona successfully. He will only spend a few days in our midst, as he comes to look after his interests, as well as to see his two sons, who have large land and cattle interests in this country."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Corps of Engineers, was married at Edgewood, Ga., June 2, to Miss Lizzie Hill Colquitt, daughter of Senator Alfred H. Colquitt. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, and was in all respects a distinguished occasion. There were 22 bridesmaids, among them being two daughters of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage of Brooklyn. In the evening the married couple left for Washington.

THE *San Antonio Times* in a series of "Notes" on the press banquet there May 29 says: "Major Bash, U. S. Army, occupied a place of honor with the boys. Lieutenant Burns, U. S. Army, tipped his glass like the editors themselves. Lieutenant O. M. Smith, U. S. Army, was one of the most distinguished guests at the banquet. The eloquent speech of Capt. Ballance showed that that gentleman is as proficient in the art of oratory as he is brave on the field of battle. Col. Otis, commander of the military post, was too modest to deliver his speech, but he found an excellent substitute in his friend, Capt. Ballance."

A CASE of hazing occurred this week at the Preparatory School of Col. Huse, at Highland Falls. A young man recently appointed to the Military Academy and who was preparing himself at Col. Huse's was assaulted by a number of cadets and dragged into a room where he was tossed in a blanket, held by half a dozen lusty students, and otherwise ill-treated. While the performance was at its height Col. Huse suddenly appeared upon the scene and ordered the ringleaders to leave the school at once and forever. It was at this school that the hazing of Beaumont B. Buck, of Texas, occurred, which resulted in the shooting of John G. Thompson, Jr., of Ohio. Since then Col. Huse has been particularly severe on hazers.

THE marriage, June 1, at Parkersburg, W. Va., of Lt. B. D. Spilman, 7th U. S. Cav., to Miss Annie Camden, only daughter of the Hon. J. N. Camden, U. S. Senator, was a brilliant social event. The ceremony was performed in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church at 8.30 p. m., by Bishop Peterkin, and was witnessed by more than 500 guests. A reception at the residence of Senator Camden followed. There were many rare and costly presents, including fine diamonds and a large check from the father of the bride. The bride is an accomplished, refined and highly popular young lady, who is admired by all who know her for her many amiable qualities, which, added to the advantages of extensive travel and thorough education, has given her a high position in social circles. The married couple, after a tour, will join at Fort Meade, Dakota.

THE *Vancouver Independent*, of May 27, says:

Gen. John Gibbon leaves to-day for West Point. Capt. C. H. Warrens and Lieut. P. Hassan, 14th Inf., at the post last week, have returned to Seattle. Col. L. C. Hunt, 14th Inf., has gone from San Diego to Riverside, Cal., to remain for a month. There was a full house at Gen. Gibbon's lecture on the Yellowstone Park last Friday evening, at the Barracks. Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson, 14th Inf., has sent in his resignation as quartermaster of the regiment, and will probably go East for a few months' leave. The officers of the 14th express universal regret at his resignation of the position of quartermaster. He has certainly earned a period of rest by unremitting attention to arduous duties at this post.

CAPTAIN T. F. FORBES, 5th Infantry, and family are recent guests at the Merchants' Hotel, St. Paul.

COLONEL E. J. STRANG, U. S. A., retired, has left Haverstraw, N. Y., and gone to Iselin, New Jersey, to reside.

ASSISTANT SURGEON G. H. TORNEY, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week to be absent until Monday next.

CAPTAIN F. E. TROTTER, 14th Infantry, has gone from New York to Arizona with recruits for the regiments in the field.

GENERALS SHERMAN and Terry took an active part in the Decoration Day parade at Chicago and marched in ranks with the other comrades.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES G. BARTLETT, 1st Inf., will remain on duty in Chicago until June 1, when he will join his regiment in California.

MAJOR S. M. WHITSIDE, 7th Cavalry, East on leave, passed a few days en route at Fort Leavenworth, where he was the guest of Capt. W. A. Rafferty, 6th Cavalry.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, U. S. A., was expected to arrive at West Point the latter part of this week. Many old friends in the East will be glad to see him once more.

LIEUTENANT L. R. HARE, 7th Cavalry, having gone to Chicago, Gen. T. R. Vincent has taken temporary charge of the office of Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of Dakota.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., has resumed command of Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., after an anxious time spent with his son at Highland Falls, who we are glad to learn has almost entirely recovered.

THE Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Secretary of War, has a fine residence building on the Lake Shore Drive in the North Division of Chicago, where a number of notably fine private structures are being erected.

At the Paris Salon is seen a bronze statue of Gen. Chanzy bearing on its base that soldier's famous remark, "Let any French Generals who desire the Marshal's baton go seek it at the other side of the Rhine."

LIEUTENANT H. C. DAVIS, 3d Artillery, relinquished duty at Washington Barracks, D. C., this week, to proceed to Oktibbeha County, Miss., to enter upon duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

THE following named officers registered at the office of the Adjutant General this week: 2d Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art.; Captain W. B. Lowe, retired; Col. J. A. Ekin, retired.

CAPTAIN CHAS. W. WILLIAMS, U. S. A., temporarily acting as Chief Quartermaster at Governor's Island until the arrival of Gen. Tompkins, resumed this week his duties at the Army Building, New York City, under Col. Hodges.

GENERAL Q. A. GILLMORE, U. S. A., in a letter to the *New York Tribune*, replies to some criticisms on the Charleston harbor improvements made by Professor L. M. Haupt, civil engineer, in a paper entitled "Harbor Studies," read before the Engineer Club of Philadelphia, on Jan. 16 last.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS, a special correspondent at Fort Bowie, of the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*, contributes to that paper full details of the killing of Captain Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav., including the statement of Lieut. Maus. The account corresponds substantially with what has already appeared in the *JOURNAL*.

THE following officers of the Army were registered at the office of the Adj.-General this week: Col. John E. Summers, Surgeon, retired; 2d Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 22d Inf.; Captain E. K. Russell, 1st Art.; Major J. W. Clous, Judge Advocate; Captain Wm. Dickson, retired; Asst. Surgeon V. Harvard; 2d Lieut. C. P. Elliott, 4th Cav.; Captain J. Gales Ramsey, 2d Art.; Capt. Edward Maguire, Engr.

A CHICAGO despatch says: "Gen. W. T. Sherman has arrived in this city to take part in the decoration ceremonies at the grave of General Ramson at Rose Hill to-day. The General is looking remarkably well. He stated that he had at last decided to remove his residence from St. Louis. He has rented his house in St. Louis, and will leave that city on July 1. He will then go to Oregon or California, attending the Grand Army meeting, and on his return will take up his permanent residence in New York."

THE *Omaha Excelsior*, of May 29, says:

Chaplain Lewis, of Fort Niobrara, delivered one of his remarkable sermons, in which science plays so large a part, at Trinity last Sunday. Mr. F. E. Vollum, son of Surgeon Vollum, U. S. A., has returned to Omaha and is the guest of General Lowe and family. We are glad to know that Mr. Vollum has chosen this city as his home, having taken a position with the gas company. Lieut. Henry D. Styer, of Fort Steele, Wyo., is a guest at the Paxton. Lieut. Maccomb, 5th Cavalry, has returned from a visit to his father in Washington.

THE *New York Tribune* says:

Gen. Allan Rutherford, of North Carolina, was in the city on Thursday to attend the 25th anniversary of the departure of the 9th New York Regiment for the War. The General is a lawyer in excellent practice at Washington, where he was for seven years Third Auditor of the Treasury under appointment from Gen. Grant. There are only two of the original line officers of the 9th still living, of whom General Rutherford is the ranking officer. He was captain of a company when the regiment went out and commanded it at Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock, and Bull Run, when he was only 21 years of age, and on being made a lieut.-col. was transferred to another regiment. Talking with me about the 9th Regiment he said: "It had a record as fine as any that went out from the State of New York, but was somewhat obscured in the early days of the conflict by reason of the fact that its col. was a very old man. The regiment was mainly made up of young men under 30, and many under 25. There was one company of Columbia College students none of whom were over 22 or 23 years of age. Col. Jack Stiles, who was the first commander of the regiment, was over 60 years of age, and you can understand that a young regiment so commanded was not likely to work harmoniously. But before the War was over the 9th had made a gallant record."

LIEUTENANT H. OSTERHAUS, U. S. N., joins at the Norfolk Navy-yard on Tuesday next.

LIEUTENANT M. F. WRIGHT, U. S. N., joined this week at the League Island Navy-yard.

CAPTAIN F. M. BUNCE, U. S. N., registered at the Murray Hill Hotel, New York, on Monday.

CAPTAIN MONTGOMERY SICARD, U. S. N., registered at the Everett House, New York, on Wednesday.

COLONEL G. V. FOSBERY, British Army, and Capt. W. H. Bradley, British Navy, were in New York this week.

LIEUTENANT W. O. SHARRER, U. S. N., of the *Swatara*, was visiting this week at No. 2,021 N street, Washington, D. C.

COMMODORE G. E. BELKNAP and Captain J. A. Howell, U. S. N., were guests at the Astor House, New York, early in the week.

P. A. ENGINEER W. M. PARKS, U. S. N., rejoined the *Tennessee* at New York early in the week from a visit to his family at Norfolk, Va.

COMMANDER W. S. DANA, entertained Gen. E. L. Viele and Mrs. Viele on board the *Nipsic* on Saturday last. Mrs. Viele is a sister of Commander Dana.

MISS BARKER, a sister of the wife of Pay Inspector Richard Washington, U. S. N., was married at Washington, D. C., June 2, to Mr. Chas. Plummer, of New Bedford, Mass.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER E. B. WEBSTER, U. S. N., lately visiting his brother at Fort Leavenworth, was in Washington this week and goes to Eastville, Va., to visit friends there.

COMMODORE JOHN H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., is to arrive in Washington early next week from California preparatory to being ordered to the command of the South Atlantic Station.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER OSCAR F. HEYERMAN, U. S. N., was before the Examining Board at the Navy Department this week, for examination for promotion to commander.

P. A. ENGINEER J. A. TOBIN, U. S. N., has arrived in Washington to enter upon his duties as assistant to Chief Engineer Snyder, superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department building.

MISS LOUISE DAVIS, daughter of the late Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, U. S. N., was married June 2, at Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., to Mr. Henry Luce. The married couple will reside in Boston.

COMMO. SICARD, Naval Chief of Ordnance, has been in New York during the past week supervising the battery arrangements of the *Atlanta*. Chief Clerk Thad. K. Sailer has been in charge during his absence.

LIEUTENANT W. H. BEEHLER, U. S. N., was married at Macon, Ga., June 3, to Miss Lella Potter, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Potter. The ceremony was performed at the Mulberry Street Methodist Church, Macon, and was largely attended by friends of both families.

MR. JACOB W. MILLER, formerly Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and late Vice President and General Manager of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita Railway Company, Kansas, has been appointed General Manager of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, with his office at Pier 30, North River, New York City.

LIEUTENANT C. MARAST PERKINS, U. S. M. C., who was transferred from the flagship *Tennessee* to the Naval Hospital, Pensacola, for treatment, has recovered his health and expects to leave for the North about June 1. Mrs. Perkins, who has been a devoted nurse and welcome visitor, will accompany him and the Lieut. will probably complete his cruise on the *Tennessee*.

THE many friends of the late Surgeon Owens, U. S. N., who died of yellow fever while heroically caring for his stricken companions at Pensacola a few years ago, will be pleased to learn that his children are to be provided for by Congress. A bill granting each of them a substantial pension has passed the House and also the Pension Committee of the Senate. Its passage by the Senate is also assured.

LIEUT.-COMDR. J. G. GREEN, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter, Paymtr. Caspar Schenck, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. W. Reisinger, Lieut. W. H. Amory, Jr., Lieut. Geo. A. Bicknell, Naval Cadet W. P. Hulme, Naval Cadet C. P. Plunkett, Pay Dir. Edward May, Surg. J. H. Clark, P. A. Paymtr. Jas. E. Cann, Ensign A. F. Fechteler, Ensign F. R. Wall and Lieut. E. H. Gheen registered at the Navy Department during the week.

"APPROPOS of weddings," says the *News-Letter*, "pretty, piquant little Dora Miller was married yesterday in Washington to the man of her choice, Lieut. Clover, to whom she has, indeed, proved her constancy, the wedding, of course, being an exceedingly quiet one, and there are few, if any, but wish her long happiness in her new life and health to enjoy it. The newly married pair, accompanied by Mrs. Miller, sail for Europe early in June, and they will make a long tour abroad."

THE *Philadelphia Evening Item* says: "A middle-aged man, of military bearing, with bright eyes and a brisk walk, wearing a tightly-buttoned Prince Albert coat of darkest blue, which throws in contrast his long white beard and moustache, can be seen on pleasant afternoons on West Walnut Street, accompanied by three pretty golden-haired children. Two nurses in white caps are in attendance. The little ones are motherless and the fond father is Colonel Thomas Y. Field, the senior line officer of the U. S. Marine Corps."

"PAY DIRECTOR CASPER SCHENCK, U. S. N.," says the *Critic*, "who is at the Ebbitt House, has been ordered around enough during the past few months to entitle him to admission to any 'Travellers' Club' in the world. He first came from San Francisco to sit as member of the Court-martial that tried Paymaster-Gen. Smith, and went back to the Pacific Coast. Then he was ordered to Norfolk to duty, but after a little while was ordered back again to San Francisco, and had hardly got his office chair well warmed up, when he got orders a second time to duty at Norfolk. He is on his way to Norfolk now, but will stop here long enough to see his uncle, Gen. Robt. C. Schenck."

GENERAL SHERMAN AT CHICAGO.

THE feature of the Decoration Day celebration at Chicago this year was the presence of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, and the delivery by him of the two notable addresses which we reproduce here. His stirring words will ring like the blast of a trumpet in the ears of all old soldiers, calling them into line once more to perpetuate, as Gen. Sherman says, "the fame of those who have gone before us, and to keep alive the sacred memories of the war." At the monument of Ransom, which they had gathered to decorate, the General said:

Commander, Comrades of Ransom Post, Grand Army of the Republic and Friends: We have come from our homes at St. Louis, beyond the mighty Mississippi, to lay our floral tribute on the tomb of our patronymic, Gen. Thomas Edward Greenfield Ransom, who, though only 29 years old, had risen by his own merit to the command of the 17th Corps, and died near Rome, Ga., the 29th day of October, 1864, whose body was brought to this beautiful cemetery, and whose grave is marked by the tomb before us, erected by loving hands. We pay this tribute of respect because we, his comrades, who knew him in life, admired and loved him for his noble and patriotic qualities. For patriots we will ever consider him "the type of a class of useful heroes that have done honor to our country and to humanity."

Our Ransom was born at Norwich, Vt., on the banks of the beautiful Connecticut, where he was trained by a gentle mother, and by a father who was a most accomplished soldier. As soon as he reached manhood he came West to carve out a name for himself, and when the truth burst on us all that the usual martial language of our Southern brethren, so popular in political controversies, meant more than mere empty bluster. The Northern industrial classes could not comprehend how the peaceable and orderly election of Mr. Lincoln as President for the ensuing four years could be tortured into a pretext for civil war, for Mr. Lincoln was a native of Kentucky, whose long and honest manhood was spent among neighbors of Illinois who idolized him, whose every private act bespoke the kind heart he possessed, and whose every public utterance breathed the spirit of truth, of "loyalty, fraternity and charity."

It is hard for us even now with a retrospect of 25 years to understand how any honest man who heard or read his first inaugural address of March 4, 1861, can profess to believe that he was the cause of our Civil War. In your hands, my disaffected fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it. I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union—when again touched, as they surely will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Notwithstanding this touching appeal, treason with proud and haughty defiance stalked boldly throughout our land, invading the Army, Navy, the courts, and the halls of Congress. Without concealment a Rebel Government was set on foot at Montgomery, Ala., which enacted laws, changed the flag, and claimed the right to be recognized as an independent Power among the nations of the earth. Still the great North, stood agast, till finally flew across the wires the awful intelligence that a national fort (Sumter) in Charleston Harbor, held by a small garrison of United States soldiers, was being bombarded by batteries from Charleston City and from every salient point of that harbor. Then, as with a mighty upheaval, burst forth that glorious spirit which had been repressed too long. The farmer left his plow in the furrow, the carpenter the nail half driven, the lawyer, the physician, the teacher, and the boys at school closed their books, all asking to be led against an enemy which without cause or provocation had dared to fire at the national flag. All party affiliations were wiped out as with a sponge, and the patriotic masses demanded that the glorious Union of our fathers "must and shall be preserved," cost what it might.

Among this mighty host appeared young Ransom, in fresh manhood, fortunately better schooled for war than his fellows, and at once became a leader.

[After briefly describing the circumstances of General Ransom's death, near Rome, Ga., Oct. 29, 1864, General Sherman continued:]

Realizing that his end was near, he said: "As a soldier I have tried to do my duty. I do not claim that all I have done was owing to patriotism alone, though I believe I have done as much of that as most men. Patriotism and inclination have led the same way to do all in my power for my country."

Yes, Ransom, you did your duty as a soldier, as a man, and as a patriot. You gave your young life to the country with as pure a motive as ever actuated martyr on earth, and if your spirit now hovers over this spot you will realize that your life was not sacrificed in vain.

The mystic chord of memory already stretches from your patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, and the better angels of our nature have long since touched that mystic chord and swelled the chorus of the Union till it is heard by every lover of freedom and justice all over this broad earth.

We, this day, your comrades who knew you in life, have come from the four quarters to strew fresh flowers on your grave, believing that their sweet incense will rise to heaven as the best offering we can make to your brave soul and heroic spirit. A new generation has grown up since you laid down your precious life far away in Georgia, and these, inspired by the teachings of their fathers and the gratitude they owe to our patriot dead, will assemble here, year by year, to perpetuate this beautiful ceremony, which embellishes patriotism and will stand an everlasting recognition of gratitude to that noble army of young men who in 1861 sprung to arms and rescued our country from the greatest danger which had ever assailed it.

Your name is enrolled high in the list of the heroes, who, forgetful of self, sacrificed comfort, wealth, the care of family and friends—yes! life itself—in order to perpetuate the blessings of free government to all posterity. You did not live to behold the glorious ending, but your tomb is now a sacred spot around which are gathered the few of your comrades who have been spared, and the thousands of the young and beautiful who in the order of nature must succeed us and your graves will for years continue to be a shrine for those who are grateful for the sacrifices you made that our country might fulfill its grand destiny among the nations of the earth.

For a time, farewell!

After the usual ceremonies, and an address of welcome to Ransom Post by Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Sherman was called on again, when he said:

Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: By the programme which, I suppose, you have been furnished you will see that I was not booked for this occasion [laughter and cries of "All the same!"], but from the hour the war closed, my soldier friends, I, being an older man than most of you, and a survivor of other wars, realized that the war was not yet done. There was of opinion not fought out with the musket, and from the day when the rebel armies surrendered each and every soldier and the friends of soldiers had still the task before them to impress upon the minds of the young the sacred lessons of that war; to pass them down from year to year and from generation to generation, so that the lessons of that war should not be lost to mankind; so your duty, my fellow-soldiers, will only end with your life. You owe a sacred duty to the world to perpetuate the fame of those who have gone before us, to keep alive the memories of the war—not the angry memories, but the sacred memories; and to pass down to our children, and impress upon them to pass down to their children, and so on ad infinitum, the lesson that we must be true to ourselves and to our country and to our God. With a few such principles the

Government of the United States will last forever and forever. I think the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic was a great step in that direction. I believe it originated here in your State of Illinois and it is an honor to the State of Illinois. A man travelling over this broad land sees the practical workings of it. In towns away off in Washington Territory, of 300 or 400 people, a few old soldiers will come to you, and you will feel that they are the strength and the embodiment of the principle of patriotism, radiating from the great centre here, and strengthening our country with bands of affection, love, and respect. Therefore, my soldier friends, as long as you live bear in mind that you have a duty to be performed almost as important as when you carried the musket or the sword. I am but a humble member, although I have been at the head of great armies—have fought great battles; still, I am simply a comrade in Ransom Post 131 of the Department of Missouri. [Applause.] And in that post we have now many members of the Regular Army. I know two present here to-day who are colonels and ought to be generals. [Laughter.] There are men who were colonels and generals of volunteers—as many captains and lieutenants as there are privates. Ransom Post germinated after I moved to St. Louis, only two and a half years ago; commencing with fifteen or sixteen young men who came to me to organize a post, as it were, for my private convenience to see me walking out to Frank Blair Post or Lyon Post. We started, as I say, with fifteen or sixteen, and you see to-day we have brought to Chicago 160 pretty strong, able-bodied members [applause], and we left about 100 at home to guard the post. [Laughter.] Now that is doing pretty well for old Missouri. Not only that, but in that time our number is 131—I think there are over 300 in the South and in South Carolina. I know they are now. The rebellion was rampant, we had 30,000 people in a grove like this—ten times the number you have here to-day. And there is where the Grand Army of the Republic is now at work.

There is the vital principle. Here, as a matter of course, we are all Union men. If there are any Rebels here there are very few (laughter), but down in South Missouri I think that sentiment was almost unanimous against our flag in the year 1861. Recently I saw there 30,000 as fine looking men, women, and children as I ever laid my eyes upon, and they seemed to be as enthusiastic in the cause of our country, its unity, its honor, and its glory, as even those here in the City of Chicago. There, gentlemen, in that direction, towards Texas, is where I want to see the Grand Army put forth its best work. I know they are now progressing day by day, year by year, adding strength and glory to our cause. We in Missouri feel it far more than you do, because, after the Civil War, a great many men of talent and strength, and courage too, came back to Missouri, from the Southern Army, to commence their new civil career. Of course, deep down in their hearts they are loyal to the old flag, and I believe in their hearts now they rejoice that that star-and-bar flag has gone to Hell, as you say. [Laughter and applause.] That other flag that leans against yonder tree is away up in the clouds. That is resplendent. We all love and adore it; and so long, my soldier friends, as we keep it aloft, and pure, honored, and respected amongst mankind, you will feel in your hearts that the labor of your life was beautifully disposed.

We have come to-day to celebrate one of the most beautiful ceremonies of life—to strew fresh flowers upon the graves of our old comrades. It may not do them any good, but it does you good. It does the people of this country good. It does good everywhere. It is the incense that rises to Heaven and purifies your lives and the lives of the families and children to whom we must soon pass the power which we have hitherto wielded. God bless you all, my friends, and too well to ask me to express my feelings in words. You can read them. You know me better than I know myself. [Applause.] But if there is one thing that is true, the love and affection you bear me is the highest reward I hope for. [Cheers.]

The "Soldier's Farewell" and the benediction closed the exercises.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

CAPTS. POWELL and Bubb, 4th Infantry, with their companies, have just completed a tour of duty at the Department of the Platte and Fort Omaha rifle range, near Bellevue, Nebraska. The results of their nine days' firing is most satisfactory, and conclusive of the benefits to be obtained from consecutive days of practice, and the practicability of having all the men of a company for target practice. Their figures of merit run up to 65, and near 75, better than that obtained in the three months' practice of the preceding seasons. When the official report is rendered, it is probable not a third-class man will be in either of these companies. It took hard work to accomplish the above results, for which Capt. Powell and Bubb, for their soldierlike interest, and the enlisted men, for their generous rivalry, are entitled to much praise. The camp is a beautiful one, in a grove of timber on a high bluff, with cool breezes. A well has been dug, giving a supply of good water, and a bakeoven and house is in contemplation, making any command independent, and with the comfortable surroundings, without the annoyances or delays incident to garrison duty. The marching from Fort Omaha and encamping is, in addition, good instruction for soldiers. Capt. Quinn and Keefe are now on the range, and it remains to be seen what they will do in their nine days. We hope some day to have the division, as well as Army competition at our range, where are so many agreeable surroundings. The night before the command broke camp they were surrounded by a pack of coyotes—reminding one of old times—in addition to wolves. It is said deer are abundant in the dense woods. So we ought to be happy.

THE DOLPHIN TRIAL.

The following despatches have but just been made public:

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, May 28, 1885.
Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Dolphin ran six consecutive hours to-day without mishap of any sort, averaging from 72 to 78 turns per minute. All conditions very favorable. Steam pressure from 84 to 89 pounds. Average speed, 15.1-2 knots. Speed for two hours, 15.9-10 knots per hour; approximate mean collective horse power, 2,240. As ship was aground on reef on Wednesday she ought to be docked before sea trial.
G. E. BELKNAP, President of Board.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1885.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington: The Dolphin ran six consecutive hours at sea to-day loaded to service trim, without drawback, making from 84 to 72 revolutions of screw per minute, natural draft, no blowers used. Average approximate speed, 12 1/2 knots as shown by patent log. Approximate speed shown by bearings influenced by fair tide, 13 1/2 to 10 knots. All conditions favorable for trial, smooth sea not admitting of real test as to the sea going qualities of the ship. Ship probably cannot be docked before early next week.
GEORGE E. BELKNAP, President of Board.

To these despatches the Secretary replied, as will be remembered:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 12.

To Captain George E. Belknap, President Board, Navy-yard, New York: Yesterday's trial was, as you know, wholly valueless. It occurred without my orders or knowledge. I find that the orders were given here in my absence under a mistake. To test her strength when subjected to the strain

of a heavy sea was the object of the trial. I do not doubt her ability to run 13 knots an hour in smooth water. I want to know whether she is structurally weak or not. Putting her into a heavy sea at a speed not trying to her machinery was the condition you asked for. Has yesterday's trial aided you in determining this matter? If not, require such tests to be had within the next week as you may deem necessary for the purpose. Have the Board stay in New York until this is settled. Do this unless you prefer to make your report based on your present information.
W. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

RECENT DEATHS.

Ex-SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN R. BARTLETT, father of Comdr. J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., and of Capt. H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., died May 28, at his residence, in Providence, R. I. He was one of the best known and most respected citizens in the State. He was for many years the corresponding secretary of the New York Historical Society and was also the secretary of the American Ethnological Society, of which he and Albert Gallatin were among the founders. Mr. Bartlett was also a member of many learned societies in Europe and America. In June, 1850, he was appointed by President Taylor U. S. Commissioner to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in which duty he was employed nearly three years. In 1855 he was elected Secretary of State of Rhode Island, to which office he was annually re-elected until the year 1872. In 1867 he visited Europe, on which occasion he was made a delegate by the American Antiquarian Society to attend the International Congress of Archaeology at Antwerp, and from the American Ethnological Society to the International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology at Paris. In 1872 he again visited Europe, and was one of the U. S. Commissioners to the International Prison Congress at London. Mr. Bartlett devoted much of his time to literary explorations, particularly in the field of archaeology, philology, and bibliography; and was the author and compiler of a large number of books and pamphlets.

WALTER BICKER, who died at Far Rockaway, Long Island, June 3, in the 91st year of his age, was a veteran soldier. He was appointed Ensign of the 6th U. S. Infantry July 20, 1813, rose to 1st Lieutenant, and in the reorganization of 1815 was retained in the 2d U. S. Infantry. He was appointed Assistant Commissary of subsistence in 1819, and in 1824 received the brevet of Captain for "ten years' faithful service." He resigned May 1, 1828, and went into business in Brooklyn, where he was for many years an active member and Elder of the First Reformed Church of Brooklyn. He exhibited remarkable vigor, both of mind and body, and only a few weeks ago wrote a series of articles for one of the religious journals giving his recollections of New York City in the olden time.

GENERAL GEORGE J. STANNARD, of Vermont, a gallant officer during the war and for some years past doorkeeper in the House of Representatives, died at Washington, June 1, after a brief illness. He was a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and received the brevet of Major-General for gallantry in the attack upon the enemy's works at Fort Harrison, Va., October 28, 1864. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, was subsequently placed in command of all the troops in New York City; later, in the battle of Cold Harbor lost two staff officers and was again severely wounded. On June 15 he led the fight at Petersburg and was severely wounded. Afterward, at the capture of Fort Harrison he lost his right arm near the shoulder joint.

We learn of the death at Fort Bridger, Wyo., May 27, 1886, from paralysis, of Robert Wilson, aged 65 years, late Q. M. Agent at Carter Station, Wyo. Col. Wilson was well known and highly esteemed by many old officers of the Army. He was sutler and post trader at various Army posts for over thirty years, and also connected by marriage with several officers of the Army. Many who have enjoyed the friendship and hospitality of this genial and true-hearted gentleman will pay tribute to his memory.

WILLIAM BLYTHE JOY, who died recently in San Francisco, served in the 7th Fusiliers, British Army. Afterwards he came to the U. S. and joined the 4th Infantry, in 1853, at Governor's Island, where he served under Lieut. Hancock. Subsequently he was bandmaster of the 1st Dragoons. On getting an honorable discharge from the army Joy joined the famous *Esméralda*, the banner ship of the Chilean Navy, as bandmaster.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BRYAN, who died at Brimford Conn., aged 90, was born in 1796, on board an English man-of-war, and came to this country in 1806, having lost his father, an officer in the English Navy, when he was only six years old, and his mother two years later. When he was sixteen years old he enlisted and served through the War of 1812, and was honorably discharged.

MRS. ZEILIN, widow of the late Brig.-Gen. Jacob Zeilin, U. S. Marine Corps, died at Philadelphia, May 28. The funeral took place May 31, and was largely attended.

DR. R. W. PEASE, who served with distinction during the war as a Surgeon of Volunteers, died May 28, of heart disease, at Syracuse, N. Y.

The death of John Kelly, the great Tammany leader, at New York city, June 1, is one of the events of the week worthy of note.

SUPPLIES OF THE SUBSISTENCE DEPT.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, CAL., May 22, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

"REVERDY" is altogether too sweeping in his criticism of the Subsistence Department. The commissary storehouse at this post has in store, for sale and issue, about 100 different articles. A few things, such as crackers and butter, are not kept, as they can best be bought fresh in the city markets—about 45 minutes' ride from the post.

Except in two or three instances, where stores were brought at rates a little higher than present retail prices, all stores on hand are less in price than the same goods in the city and a large percentage very much less.

CRESCENT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)
DON PIATT ON EDWIN M. STANTON.

In the May and June numbers of the *North American Review* is published Don Piatt's defence of Stanton from the standpoint of Fides Achatas. The usual glittering style of this author is apt to dazzle the casual reader to an acquiescence in his prejudiced conclusions—which his own statements of facts and circumstances do not truthfully or logically warrant. But admissions of the defence are accepted as truth even when denials are controverted. The author thus contrasts his friend's manners before and after a separation:

"I cannot divest myself of the feeling that I am considering two widely dissimilar men; generous and impulsive to a fault, he seemed to carry his heart in his open hand"—before. "His manner so cold, reserved, and formal, embarrassed me"—after. Here is a sample of the after:

"Yes, I am going to be Secretary of War to old Abe." "What will you do?" "Do? I intend to accomplish three things: I will make Abe President." "He did not mean that he would restore the Union, but that he would relegate the young Napoleon to his subordinate position." "I will force McClellan to fight or throw up." (this on Jan. 10, 1861, midwinter), "and last, but not least, I will pick Lorenzo Thomas up with a pair of tongs and drop him from the nearest window."

Without glitter the reader would not discover the change from "impulsive to a fault," to "cold, reserved, and formal."

Again, "Stanton was not only a Democrat of so fierce a sort that his Democracy (pro-slavery) seemed his religion, but he felt and openly expressed his contempt for Abraham Lincoln." (in another place he says Lincoln knew it.) "I do not wonder at President Lincoln selecting Stanton to control at that time the most important arm of the Government." Why not wonder?

Here is a sample of his facts: "President Lincoln hesitated some days between the appointment of Holt and Stanton. Strange to say the doubt was solved by the choice of McClellan." The fact was that Lincoln told McClellan he did not consult him lest it might seem to have influenced him. This modern Boswell writes: "To this man, Stanton, more than to any other save one the great Republic owes its life" and shows that he judges, like his prototype, that his master's will power and fitness are evinced by rudeness of manner and contempt for other men. He instances in proof some personal reminiscences.

"Don, what the — do you want?" "Nothing, sir, not even civil treatment. You directed me to make out a list of officers to compose Buell's court." "Take them to Halleck, that is his business," roared Stanton. "I can't run the War Department," (a confession) "let alone trying to run Halleck."

Boswell, like truth crushed to earth rose again, went to Halleck, got snubbed, and, "I reported the affair to Stanton." "Damn his insolence, why didn't you pull his nose?" (Don was a captain.) "Because the insult was directed to you, I answered."

Their courage was often thus tried by "West Pointers." Here is a sample of involved sentence, truth, and logic:

"West Point teaches everything but patriotism and the art of war, divided at the first gun, and while one-half acknowledged allegiance only to their States, went South, the other half recognized their obligation to the National Government, remained faithful, and yet with few exceptions despised the rule of abolitionists. I am giving Stanton's views at the time."

Could more covert language conceal more barefaced slander, lurking under a splenetic desire for some harbored vengeance? The fact is, one-fifth of the graduates went South, most of them forced by a sentiment of ostracism, rampant North and South, and especially directed against them because of their profession. Thomas, Farragut, and many more resisted it and cut loose from all ties but their flag. He intimates that those of the North "with few exceptions despised the rule of Abolitionists." Was Lincoln's rule of the Abolitionists? If so, Stanton "openly expressed his contempt for Lincoln," and he "despised the rule of the Abolitionists," and Don was his Fides Achatas. They were as involved as is his sentence, untruthful, illogical, self-condemned, and sentence themselves to oblivion. This blunderer flounders on: "he had his defects, but no weaknesses," as if defects were not weaknesses in character, and such defects as he exposes.

"He was, without exception, more subject to personal likes and dislikes, more vindictive in the gratifications of the last, than any man ever called to public office." "It seemed to me that Stanton . . . was drunk with the lust of power." "Stanton used the fearful power of the Government to crush those he hated." "After the battle of Gettysburg there was no sea of blood, no waste of treasure to stand in the way" (of Stanton's idea of a restored Union). "He knew that 40,000 of our poor fellows were dying . . . in Confederate prisons . . . the exchange was stopped."

Don is as illogical as false—was always an outlaw in ethics. He damns with faint praise while claiming that "Stanton was the master mind of the war." Grant's anecdote is doubtless not forgotten and is a good offset to Boswell's claims for his Johnson. Stanton was scared when he learned that Grant had sent the troops to the front, leaving Washington exposed. He ordered him to return 40,000. Grant said quietly: "I believe I rank you in this matter, Mr. Stanton." "We will see if you do, sir; come with me to the President." When arrived, Stanton said, "State your case, Gen. Grant." "I have no case to state." "Then I have," and he told the President that Grant had followed the footsteps of McClellan—stripping the Capital of defence, at the mercy of the enemy. Lincoln crossed his knees and clasped his hands over them, saying, "Well, Stanton, you and I have tried to run this machine four years, and have made a bad out of it. I reckon we had best let Mr. Grant, as his wife calls him, run it awhile and see if he can't finish the job."

It may not be considered worth while to notice such penitence as the "Carnot" made use of while Fort Lafayette yawned for those who dared write the truth. Lies have got a fearful start, but it is about time that history should purge itself of such rubbish as attributes to any plan or work, success or good to our arms under Stanton's interference. Don tells one truth, negatively, "West Point teaches

everything but patriotism and the art of war,"—as Stanton understood them. The logical conclusion drawn from Don's diatribe is that Lincoln's rule "was abolition rule," and he used the vindictive personal enemy to himself and that rule, as an apostate against those of his creed—always most virulent, because of the contempt he experiences not only from his former associates but all honorable men. Mr. Lincoln, like William the Third, was a born politician; had no personal feelings; his worst enemies he made use of as the most baleful, because unsuspected dupes, to blind the world and cover the designs of state craft. WM. W. BURNS.

A YANKEE ROLAND FOR A BRITISH OLIVER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I HAVE never seen in print an allusion to the following circumstance connected with the bombardment of Fort McHenry in 1814. It may well have been in print without my seeing it, but it seems to me worth preserving. I heard it related forty years ago, at a dinner table at Fort Mifflin, by a distinguished officer of the Army who had been a personal friend of both Mr. Francis Key and Captain Mann Page Lomax, U. S. Artillery. Captain Lomax became, in 1838, Major of Ordnance.

The tale as told in 1846 was as follows: Mr. Key and Captain Lomax visited the British flagship just before the bombardment, under a flag of truce. They were courteously received, but were detained on board, the Admiral informing them that he could not permit their return to land until after the impending bombardment, but desiring them to consider themselves his guests for the time, and treating them with great consideration.

At dinner on the day preceding the bombardment the Admiral presided at table to do honor to his American guests, and all went smoothly until a stupid young lieutenant ascended all present by proposing the toast: "The President of the United States, dead or alive!" The glasses, which had been raised at the first words of the toast, were lowered immediately by all excepting the proposer, and an awkward silence fell upon the company. This silence lasted but the twinkling of an eye, for Captain Lomax was quite equal to the occasion. "Fill your glasses, gentlemen," said he, "for a toast which I have to propose!" and then in a clear ringing voice: "His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, drunk or sober!"

The British officers sprang to their feet, and there commenced a clamor for the prompt punishment of the man who dared to speak thus of the reigning prince of England; but the Admiral commanded silence and said to the captain of the ship: "Sir, send away in arrest that booby of a lieutenant who by his extraordinary stupidity and want of good breeding has brought upon British officers the humiliation of being obliged to hear such words spoken of his Royal Highness under circumstances which render it impossible to resent them."

It was on the morning of Sept. 14, 1814, and on board this ship, that Mr. Key wrote, on the back of a letter, the lines which rendered him famous—"The Star Spangled Banner." C. P. S.

COLONEL DODGE'S ORDER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE order of Col. R. I. Dodge on regimental staff, is a move in the right direction and should be made a regulation for the Army, substituting one year tours for three years. With 121st Lieuts. three year tours would hardly be practicable, requiring 36 years to carry out.

An efficient regimental commander can in one year make an efficient staff officer out of any officer who is competent to be a Lieutenant. If there is a failure the individual who is to blame for it should be required to seek some other occupation for a living.

The only really important duty an officer performs in time of peace, is that of military instructor. We ought (as is done in foreign armies) to make each officer responsible for the conduct, socially, of all officers under his command. The great power our officers have over the officers under them, the isolation of our posts and the immense power of post commanders would more justly make them responsible for their officers, socially and officially, than would seem to be the case in other armies.

Whatever orders a post commander issues or personal advice he may give, his personal example will be followed, his habits and manners and tone will be, in time, the general habits, manners, and tone of his garrison.

The effect of discipline is to make military men (and especially the younger ones) follow the personal example of their seniors, and not the theoretical advice of the seniors. A drunken officer will have a drunken staff. A rude and brutal one a rude and brutal staff. A polite and gentlemanly officer, a polite and gentlemanly staff, whether the staff is detailed according to roster or selected.

EUROPEAN DRY DOCKS.

In their report on the construction of naval dry docks the House Committee on Naval Affairs say: "These docks (modern docks) will last as long and will cost less to keep in repair. On this point we beg leave to refer to the following instructive extract from the able report of Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, U. S. N.:"

In London I had the pleasure of inspecting the machinery constructed by Mr. Allen for pumping the large dock recently built at St. John's, Newfoundland, by Mr. J. E. Simpson, of New York, whose dry docks have met with great approval from the civil engineers and constructors of the United States Navy, and which have a great advantage over the graving docks of Europe in cost, light and accessibility.

There are two centrifugal pumps, having 30-inch suction, driven directly by two horizontal engines, 21 inches in diameter and 22 inches stroke. They are intended to run at 170 revolutions with 90 pounds pressure. The combined capacity of the pumps is 6,400,000 imperial gallons in two hours.

It may be interesting to state that the total length of this dock, from the outer sill to the inside of the coping at the heads of the dock, is 610 feet 10 inches, the breadth across the top is 122 feet 8 inches, the breadth across the bottom is 49 feet 10 inches, the depth of water over the sill at spring tides is 25 feet.

Wooden docks cost from 30 to 50 per cent. less than those of stone, and in climates where they are exposed to severe frosts are much cheaper in maintenance; extensive repairs are not required within the first twenty years.

THE ARMY.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

MAY 28.—First Lieutenant Dan. C. Kingman, Corps of Engineers, to be captain, and 2d Lieutenant Henry E. Waterman, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant.

G. O. 33, H. Q. A., May 28, 1886.

Publishes the act of Congress, approved May 17, 1886, to regulate the promotion of graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.

Be it enacted, etc., That when any cadet of the United States Military Academy has gone through all its classes and received a regular diploma from the academic staff, he may be promoted and commissioned as a second lieutenant in any arm or corps of the Army in which there may be a vacancy and the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such arm or corps, he may, at the discretion of the President, be promoted and commissioned in it as an additional second lieutenant, with the usual pay and allowances of a second lieutenant, until a vacancy shall happen.

Also the act, approved May 17, granting the right way to the Kensington and Tacony Railroad Company through the arsenal grounds at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, and the act approved May 18, granting the right of way through the Fort Selden Military Reservation, in New Mexico, to the Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific Railroad Company.

G. O. 34, H. Q. A., May 29, 1886.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2787 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

COLORS OF ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

2787. Each regiment of artillery shall have two silken colors. The first, or the national color, of stars and stripes, as described for the garrison flag. The number and name of the regiment to be embroidered in yellow on the center stripe. The second, or regimental color, to be scarlet, of the same dimensions as the first, bearing in the center two cannon crossing, with the letters "U. S." above in a scroll, and underneath the number of the regiment also in a scroll. The scroll to be of yellow and the letters of scarlet. Fringe to be yellow. Each color to be six feet six inches fly and six feet deep on the pole. The pole, including the spear and ferrule, to be nine feet ten inches in length. Cords and tassels of scarlet and yellow silk intermixed. Both colors to have waterproof cases or covers to protect them when furled.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following regulation prescribing guidons for light artillery is published to the Army, and will be numbered 2792 3/4 of the Regulations:

GUIDONS FOR LIGHT ARTILLERY.

2792 3/4. The flag of the guidon is swallow-tailed, three feet five inches fly from the lance and two feet three inches on the lance, to be cut swallow-tailed fifteen inches to the fork. To be made of scarlet silk, and to bear in the center on both sides of the guidon two cannon crossing (about fourteen and one-half inches in length), with the number of regiment above and letter of battery below. The crossed cannon, letter, and number to be of yellow silk, and to be held in place by a border of needlework embroidery three-sixteenths of an inch wide, of same color. Letter and number to be block-shaped, four and one-half inches high. The lance to be one and one-quarter inches in diameter and nine feet long, including spear and ferrule. To have a waterproof case or cover to protect the guidon when furled.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 35, H. Q. A., June 2, 1886.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the troops stationed at Fort Lewis, Colorado, will hereafter be paid by the officers of the Pay Department stationed in the Department of the Missouri, under the direction of the commanding general of that department.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 8, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, May 26, 1886.

Companies H, 1st Inf., and A, 4th Inf., will be relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth July 1, and will proceed by rail as follows:

Co. H, 1st Inf., to Fort Halleck, Nevada.
Co. A, 4th Inf., to Fort Spokane, W. T.
Two companies of the 6th Infantry, to be designated by the Colonel of the Regiment will, July 1, proceed by rail to Fort Leavenworth, and take station.
The 4th Infantry, in the Dept. of the Platte, will, July 1, proceed by rail as follows:
The Colonel, Staff, Band and Cos. C, D, E, and H, to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., at Rathdrum, I. T.
The Major and Cos. B, F, I, and K, to Fort Spokane, W. T., disembarking at Sprague, W. T.
Co. G, to Boise Barracks, I. T., to be disembarked at Kuna Station, I. T.

The following assignment to stations of the 2d Regiment of Infantry is announced:
The Colonel, Major, Staff, Band, and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Fort Omaha, Neb.

The Lieutenant Colonel and Co. I, Fort Robinson, Neb.
Cos. G and K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.
Department Commanders in, Nebraska, providing transportation and in arranging the details for the foregoing movements, will be careful to see that the requirements of the G. O. from the A. G. O., relative to economy and the comfort of officers and men, are duly carried out.

By command of Major General Terry:
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF TEXAS, May 25, 1886.

So much of par. 1, G. O. 19, s. of 1883, as classes the offence of "found drunk at inspection of company guard detail" as one punishable under the 38th Article of War, is revoked.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, May 27, 1886.

Brigadier General John Gibbon, leaving the department temporarily under orders, relinquishes the command to the Major General commanding the division.

By command of Brig. Gen. Gibbon:
H. CLAY WOOD, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Asst. Q. M. Chas. W. Williams ordered to West Point July 1 for duty as disbursing officer at the Military Academy (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles W. Williams, A. Q. M., is relieved from temporary duty at Div. H. Q. (S. O. 50, June 2, Div. Atlantic.)

Capt. Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M., having been summoned as witness before the circuit court at Philadelphia, the Secretary of War authorizes the absence necessary to obey the summons. Captain William S. Patten, A. Q. M., will have charge of the

office of disbursing Q. M. in Portland during Capt. Barnett's absence (S. O. 83, May 19, D. Columbia).

P. Q. M. Sergt. G. W. Fahlbusch, Camp Del Rio, Texas, has qualified as sharpshooter.

Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Schuyler, Neb., on public business (S. O. 57, May 26, D. Platte).

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 50, June 2, Div. Atlantic).

Pay Department.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Dept. are ordered: So much of par. 5, S. O. 42, Feb. 19, 1886, H. Q. A., as directs Major George W. Candee, paymaster, to report to the comd. gen. Dept. of the Columbia, is revoked, and he, being now on leave of absence, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., reporting by letter on or before June 10 to the comd. gen. Dept. of the Mo. for temporary duty at that place. Major Wm. M. Maynard, paymaster, now on duty at St. Louis, Mo., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, and report by letter to the comd. gen. Dept. of Arizona for temporary duty at that place, and upon the completion of payments to include June 30, 1886, will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and take station at that place (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

Major G. E. Glenn, Chief Paymr., will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., on public business (S. O. 46, May 19, D. Ariz.).

Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymr. Gen., will pay Cos. G and K, 14th Inf., at Seattle, W. T., on the muster rolls of April 30 (S. O. 86, May 19, D. Columbia).

Leave for four days, to take effect May 27, is granted Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. (S. O. 52, May 24, Dept. Mo.).

The station of Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., is changed from Governor's Island to New York City, Army Building (S. O. 49, June 1, Div. Atlantic).

The verbal authority granted Colonel Daniel McClure, A. Paymr. Gen., to avail himself of a leave of absence for ten days upon the completion of payment to troops, is confirmed (S. O. 47, May 28, Div. Atlantic).

Medical Department.

Asst. Surg. Geo. W. Adair granted two months' leave (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Reuben L. Robertson, Asst. Surg., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., and report for duty (S. O. 45, May 24, D. Dakota).

1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Keogh, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Sisseton, D. T., and report for duty, to relieve A. A. Surg. David S. Snively, who will proceed to Fort Sully, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 45, May 24, D. Dakota).

On the arrival of A. A. Surg. David S. Snively, at Fort Sully, Capt. John V. Lauderdale, Asst. Surg., will stand relieved from duty in the Dept. Dakota (S. O. 45, May 24, D. Dakota).

Capt. Robert B. Benham, Asst. Surg., will report to the C. O., Fort Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty (S. O. 56, May 24, D. Platte).

Capt. A. H. Appel, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 52, May 24, Dept. Mo.).

Hospital Steward John Lempke, recently tried at Fort McIntosh, for striking a soldier without cause or provocation, was found "not guilty" and acquitted.

Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Asst. Surg., having reported, will proceed to Madison Barracks, N. Y., and report for duty (S. O. 49, June 1, Div. Atlantic).

Hospital Steward John Lempke, Fort McIntosh, will proceed to Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., and report for duty (S. O. 61, May 26, D. Texas).

Hospital Steward Henry Hufstetter, Fort Clark, will report to the C. O., Fort McIntosh, for duty (S. O. 61, May 26, D. Texas).

Hospital Steward Frank J. Nemeck will report to the C. O., St. Francis Barracks, for duty in connection with the Indian prisoners at Fort Marion (S. O. 50, June 2, Div. Atlantic).

Engineers and Ordnance Department.

Lieut. J. Mills will report at the Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty Aug. 28 (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for one month, from June 3, is granted Major Thomas H. Handbury (S. O. 78, June 2, Div. Mo.).

1st Lieut. Eugene Griffin, C. E., is relieved from duty as engineer officer at Div. H. Q. (S. O. 48, May 29, Div. Atlantic).

Leave for twelve days is granted Lieut. Col. George H. Elliott, C. E. (S. O. 78, June 2, C. E.).

Capt. Richard L. Hoxie, C. E., will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 77, June 1, C. E.).

Major Charles J. Allen, C. E., will proceed to Duluth, Minn., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 76, May 29, C. E.).

Capt. William T. Russell, C. E., will proceed to Arkansas City, Ark., Wilson's Point, La., and Vicksburg, Miss., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 75, May 28, C. E.).

Major George L. Gillespie, C. E., will proceed to Seitate Harbor, Mass., on duty with works under his charge (S. O. 74, May 27, C. E.).

Ord. Sergt. George Sutherland having been relieved from duty at Fort Stevens, and assigned to duty at Vancouver Barracks, will repair to the latter post (S. O. 85, May 21, D. Columbia).

Ord. Sergt. Wm. H. Davis, recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Co. D, 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., for duty (S. O., May 27, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Henry Metcalfe will report at the Mil. Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28 (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

Chaplains.

The leave for five days granted Post Chaplain John V. Lewis, Fort Niobrara, Neb., is extended three days (S. O. 55, May 21, D. Platte).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D. G. K., and M., Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F., Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G., and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Bowie Station, Ariz., temporarily; C, Ft. Buwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., to take effect Sept. 6, 1886, vice 2d Lieut. John S. Mallory, 2d Inf., relieved (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C. F. L., Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Conecho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The C. O. of the post of San Antonio will forward, under charge of 2d Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, recruits to Fort Davis and Camp Pena Colorado (S. O. 59, May 21, D. Tex.).

The Presidio County News says: "A soldier belonging to the band, and detailed as regimental printer, has obtained a ten days' pass from Fort Davis to go to Marfa and act as midwife at the birth of the Era, as the new paper is to be called."

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B. D. and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Jas. R. Richards, on being relieved in charge of Indian prisoners at Fort Marion, Fla., will join his regiment (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.).

The resignation of 2d Lieut. Frank A. Cook has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 28, 1886 (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wirt Davis is granted six months' leave for disability, with permission to leave the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D. E. H. and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F. I. and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C. G. and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. Ebenezer Swift, Jr., Adj., is detailed as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 52, May 24, Dept. M.).

Lieut.-Col. Charles E. Compton is detailed to inspect the Kansas National Guard at its annual encampment for 1886, to be held at or near Fort Riley (S. O., May 27, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Augustus C. Macomb is extended fifteen days (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.).

Q. M. Sergt. Christian Madsen, now at Fort Supply, will proceed to Fort Riley and report to his regimental commander for duty (S. O. 53, May 25, Dept. M.).

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., C. G. and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A, I. and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E. and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. T. B. Gatewood will proceed to Fort Wingate and report for duty with Navajo Indian scouts (S. O. 39, May 27, D. N. M.).

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare is relieved from duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice, Dept. of Dakota, and will, on or before June 1, report at Hdqs. Div. of Missouri (G. O. 8, May 26, D. Dak.).

The leave granted Major Samuel M. Whitely is extended one month (S. O. 76, May 31, Div. M.).

1st Lieut. Luther R. Hare is assigned to duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice, Div. of Missouri (G. O. 9, June 1, Div. M.).

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C. and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Hingold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F. G. K. and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Sergts. G. Cole and H. Griffith and Privs. W. J. Balford, J. East, and F. McKeon, Troop D, have qualified as sharpshooters.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., B. D. E. H. and L, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F. and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G. and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Major Guy V. Henry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Bellevue, Neb., on public business (S. O. 57, May 26, D. Platte).

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., H. and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B. and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Lieut. Frederick Marsh will report at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty on Aug. 28 (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. John P. Wisner will report at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty on Aug. 28 (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G. and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F* Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. George Mitchell, St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 49, June 1, Div. A.).

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A. C. E. H. K. and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G. and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F* Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. John K. Cree (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.).

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., F. I. L. and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A. C. and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh will proceed, June 1, to Camp Grant, and relieve 1st Lieut. Edward T. Brown, who will rejoin his battery at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 48, May 29, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Columbus will send, June 3, nine military prisoners, in charge of 1st Lieut. J. Escourt

Sawyer and a guard, to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 49, June 1, Div. A.).

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs. and B, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; E, Ft. Verde, A. T.; F, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; K, Whipple Bks., A. T.

2d Lieut. R. H. Noble will proceed with Co. F to Southwestern Arizona on Indian duty (F. O. 47, May 14, D. Ariz.).

Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett is assigned to special duty at Div. Hdqs. until July 1, when he will proceed to join his regiment (S. O. 77, June 1, Div. M.).

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., D. E. F. and K, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; C, G. and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, Fort Cour d'Alene, is extended fifteen days (S. O. 84, May 20, D. Columbia).

Leave for thirty days is granted 2d Lieut. Virgil J. Brumback, Fort Spokane (S. O. 84, May 20, D. Columbia).

2d Lieut. J. S. Mallory is relieved as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., to take effect Sept. 6, and he will then join his company (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqs., A. G. H. and K, Ft. Snay, A. T.; B, D, F. and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

The "Nevada Trophy" having been awarded to Co. D, the C. O. of the company will repair to Department Headquarters to receive the trophy (S. O. 45, May 24, D. Dak.).

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdqs., B. D. E. G. I. and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

1st Lieuts. Theodore E. True and John J. O'Brien are detailed as additional members of the G. C.-M. at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 56, May 24, D. Platte).

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqs., A, B. C. D. E. F. G. and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A. C. D. F. H. and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

1st Lieut. C. A. Booth is detailed for temporary C.-M. duty at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 56, May 24, D. Platte).

Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis Woodbridge (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Theodore T. Weaver, Co. C (S. O. 76, May 31, Div. M.).

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., A. C. D. E. F. H. I. and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; G, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.

2d Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, Fort D. A. Russell, will report for duty, under the Inspector of Rifle Practice, in connection with the annual Dept. Rifle Competition at the Bellevue Rifle Range (S. O. 56, May 24, D. Platte).

Capt. Samuel Munson will inspect rec. property and C. and G. E. at the Cavalry Rec. Rendezvous, 174 Hudson street, New York City, for which Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav., recruiting officer, is responsible (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.).

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B. C. F. and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, Fort Lyon, Colo., is extended ten days (S. O. 52, May 24, Dept. M.).

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A. D. E. and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, having been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, is relieved from duty at Fort Buford, D. T., and will proceed to Fort Sully, D. T., for duty (S. O. 46, May 27, D. Dak.).

2d Lieut. H. O. S. Heistand is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., vice 1st Lieut. George Le R. Brown, R. Q. M., relieved (S. O. 46, May 27, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Leon A. Matile, Adj., is detailed for duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Sully, D. T., vice 1st Lieut. George G. Lott, relieved (S. O. 46, May 27, D. Dak.).

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Hdqs., A. B. D. F. G. and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills is relieved from duty at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., to take effect June 7, and will then proceed to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, and relieve 1st Lieut. James R. Richards, Jr., 4th Cav., of the charge of Chiricahua Indian prisoners (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.).

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F. G. H. and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, Dist. Comdr., will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and such other points in the District as may be necessary (S. O. 38, May 25, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshue is relieved from duty at Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 53, May 25, Dept. M.).

Capt. B. H. Rogers will proceed to Fort Wingate from his camp in the San Andreas Mountains, and report for duty with Navajo Indian scouts (S. O. 39, May 27, D. N. M.).

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqs., A, B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

Capt. F. E. Trotter will proceed, May 27, to Fort Grant, A. T., with recruits (Orders 103, May 25, David's Island).

The G. C.-M. at Vancouver Barracks having been dissolved, Capt. Charles H. Warrens and 1st Lieut. Patrick Hason will return to Seattle, W. T. (S. O. 82, May 18, D. Columbia).

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson is further extended fifteen days (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.).

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hqrs. A, B, C, E, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about June 28, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

Corpl. H. L. G. Barnes and Pvt. T. O'Keefe, Co. I, and 1st Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, Sergts. J. Nilsson and T. McCarty, and Corpl. J. Flemming, Co. K, have qualified as sharpshooters.

18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hqrs. A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Lieut. C. L. Steele is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 52, May 24, Dept. M.) Major G. K. Brady will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., and assume command of that post (S. O. 52, May 24, Dept. M.)

Leave for three months is granted Col. John E. Yard (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Charles McClure is relieved from duty at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill., to take effect July 1, 1886, and will join his company (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for six months is granted 1st Sergt. William H. Matter, Co. C (S. O. 74, May 23, Div. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hqrs. A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Higuera, I. T.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect in June, is granted 1st Lieut. Simon C. Vedder, Q. M., Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 60, May 24, D. Tex.)

1st Sergt. P. Hein, Co. D, has qualified as sharpshooter.

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hqrs. A, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; B, I, and K, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

2d Lieut. E. H. Brooke, Fort Sidney, will report for duty, under the Inspector of Rifle Practice, in connection with the annual Dept. Rifle Competition at the Bellevue Rifle Range (S. O. 56, May 24, D. Platte.)

Capt. Thomas H. Bradley, Fort Bridger, is detailed for temporary C.-M. duty at Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo. (S. O. 56, May 24, D. Platte.)

It is stated that Musciana Thomas Conlin, Co. C, has fallen heir to the sum of \$10,000, through the decease of a relative of his father.

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hqrs. A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord is relieved from duty at Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 53, May 25, Dept. M.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hqrs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Official information has been received of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor to be 1st Lieutenant, April 1, vice Bolton, appointed Regimental Adjutant, which carries him from Co. K, at Fort Mackinac, to Co. G, at Fort Wayne (S. O. 49, June 1, Div. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant Colonel John E. Yard, 24th Infantry, to be Colonel 18th Infantry, April 19, 1886, vice Ruger, appointed Brigadier-General.

Lieutenant Colonel Zenas R. Bliss, 19th Infantry, to be Colonel 24th Infantry, April 20, 1886, vice Potter, appointed Brigadier-General.

Major Edward P. Pearson, 21st Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel 24th Infantry, April 19, 1886, vice Yard, promoted to the 18th Infantry.

Major William H. Jordan, 3d Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel 19th Infantry, April 20, 1886, vice Bliss, promoted to the 24th Infantry.

Captain John N. Andrews, 8th Infantry, to be Major 21st Infantry, April 19, 1886, vice Pearson, promoted to the 24th Infantry.

Captain George E. Head, 3d Infantry, to be Major, April 20, 1886, vice Jordan, promoted to the 19th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Cyrus A. Earnest, Regimental Quartermaster 8th Infantry, to be Captain, April 19, 1886, vice Andrews, promoted to the 21st Infantry.

1st Lieutenant John P. Thompson, 3d Infantry, to be Captain, April 20, 1886, vice Head, promoted.

1st Lieutenant William Hoffman, 11th Infantry, to be Captain, April 24, 1886, vice Jackson, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, 11th Infantry, to be Captain, April 24, 1886, vice Whitney, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Infantry, to be Captain, April 24, 1886, vice Mitchell, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant Edward B. Rheem, 21st Infantry, to be Captain, April 24, 1886, vice Evans, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant John L. Bullis, 24th Infantry, to be Captain, April 20, 1886, vice Clous, who resigns his line commission, only.

2d Lieutenant Stephen O'Connor, 23d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 1, 1886, vice Bolton, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant John S. Mason, Jr., 1st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 20, 1886, vice Edmunds, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

2d Lieutenant Francis P. Fremont, 3d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 20, 1886, vice Thompson, promoted.

2d Lieutenant James E. Macklin, 11th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 24, 1886, vice Hoffman, promoted.

2d Lieutenant John H. Philbrick, 11th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 24, 1886, vice Roe, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Charles M. Truitt, 21st Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 24, 1886, vice Rheem, promoted.

2d Lieutenant George Bell, Jr., 3d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 24, 1886, vice Wilkinson, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Alfred M. Palmer, 24th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 20, 1886, vice Bullis, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

In accordance with section 1251, Revised Statutes.

1st Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, 12th Infantry, May 26, 1886.

1st Lieutenant Henry H. Bellas, 4th Cavalry, May 26, 1886.

CASUALTY.

2d Lieutenant Frank A. Cook, 4th Cavalry, resigned May 28, 1886.

Military Academy.

The leave granted Cadet Eddie T. Winston, 3d Class, is, on account of continued ill health, extended to Aug. 28, 1886, when he will join the then 3d Class (S. O., May 27, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers will report in person to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1886, for duty at the Academy: Capt. Henry Metcalfe, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John P. Wesser, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John Mills, Corps of Engrs., and 1st Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Art. (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Sidney, Neb., May 27. Detail: Capt. Evan Miles, William H. Boyle, Ebenezer W. Stone, James A. Haughey, and Frederick H. E. Elstein, 1st Lieuts. Daniel Corman, Adjt., Joseph W. Duncan, Charles A. Williams, R. Q. M., Francis E. Eldorado, Charles H. Bonstedt, and Solomon E. Sparrow, 2d Lieuts. John S. Parke, Jr., and Edward H. Brooke, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Francis J. Patten, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 56, May 24, D. Platte.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., June 1. Detail: Major William E. Waters, Surg.; Capt. Harry C. Egbert, Alex. H. MacGowan, John M. Norvell, David J. Craigie, and James Halloran, 1st Lieuts. George S. Wilson and Frederick Von Schrader, and 2d Lieut. Willis O. Clark, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles W. Abbot, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 47, May 29, Div. A.)

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., June 2. Detail: Major Francis L. Guenther and Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Art.; Capt. Blair D. Taylor, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Asher C. Taylor, Ephraim T. C. Richmond, and John H. Gifford, and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Louis V. Caziarc, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 47, May 28, Div. A.)

At Fort Mackinac, Mich., June 4. Detail: Capt. Greenleaf A. Goodale, Louis R. Stillé, and William C. Manning, 2d Lieuts. Stephen O'Connor, B. C. Morse, and Raymond H. Stevens, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edward B. Pratt, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 48, May 29, Div. A.)

At Fort Adams, R. I., June 2. Detail: Capt. Arthur Morris and John W. Roder, 1st Lieuts. William Ennis, Richard P. Strong, Sidney W. Taylor, and Leverett H. Walker, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Richard W. Johnson, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Charles L. Corbelle and John C. W. Brooks, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 48, May 29, Div. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., June 1. Detail: Capt. William B. Beck, Charles Morris, and Joshua A. Fessenden, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Oliver E. Wood and William B. McCallum, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. A. W. Vordes, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 48, May 29, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., June 2. Detail: Capt. George M. Rand, Joseph T. Haskell, Charles Wheaton, and Richard I. Eskridge, 2d Inf.; Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Orlando L. Wieting and Charles H. Heyl, 2d Lieuts. Edwin P. Pendleton and Daniel B. Devore, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 48, May 29, Div. A.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., June 7. Detail: Capt. Edward R. Warner, Lewis Smith, James B. Burbank, and John F. Mount, 1st Lieuts. George A. Thurston, Charles Humphreys, John B. Eaton, Charles Sellmer, William E. Birkiner, and Benjamin H. Randolph, 2d Lieuts. Beverly W. Dunn, Ira A. Haynes, and John D. Barrette, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Joseph M. Calif, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 51, June 3, Div. A.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

The following named enlisted men are, by direction of the President, upon their own applications, placed upon the retired list: Sergt.-Major Thomas F. Stanford, 13th Inf.; Sergt. John Murphy, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. A.; Pvt. William Wolter, Light Bat. A, 2d Art., and Pvt. Thomas Cleary, Co. E, 12th Inf. (S. O., June 2, H. Q. A.)

Artillery School.—In G. O. 18, of May 31, Gen. Tidball prescribes military exercises for June: Artillery—So much of classes B, C, D, and Machine Guns as may be necessary to complete the course in such Infantry—On Fridays, by company or battery drills, under the respective captains.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Dept. of the Platte—Brig. Gen. George Crook.**

General Crook, commanding Dept. of the Platte, visited Fort Douglas last week. It is rumored that the General will presently establish temporary headquarters at Douglas. Division orders will direct Cos. H and I, 6th Infantry, to change station to School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, July 1. Co. D, 6th Inf. will leave for the San Juan country June 1. Lieut. H. P. Burnham, 6th Inf., will perform the duties of quartermaster at the camp.

A correspondent at Bellevue writes: "The range is now being used by two companies of the 4th Infantry, commanded respectively by Brevet Major William H. Powell and Captain John W. Bubb. They are encamped there and their camp with the snow-white tents showing bright against the dark green foliage of the trees form a pleasant sight to look upon. Both companies are composed of fine-looking, well-behaved, intelligent soldiers, and Maj. Powell is proud of the fact that during the time of their encampment there has not been an angry word spoken either by officer or enlisted man, nor any case calling for disciplinary punishment, while intoxication has been unknown; and it is but just to say that conversation with the soldiers revealed the fact that they are as proud of their officers as the officers are of the men. The two companies will be relieved by Companies B and I, commanded by Captains Quinn and Keefe, 4th Infantry."

Dept. of Arizona—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

The San Francisco Post says:

Gen. Miles evidently means to conduct a vigorous warfare, and has ordered the arrest of Capt. Keyes and Lieut. Ward for dilatoriness in following the hostiles at the time of the Calabasas troubles. At that time Capt. Keyes was in Harshaw, only 12 miles away, with 22 men. He could have joined Capt. Lebo within a couple of hours from the time the courier notified him of the troubles, but he remained in Harshaw nearly all that afternoon and went to Washington Camp the next day, where his men sat around under the trees nearly five hours. The two officers have been taken to Fort Grant and their commands turned over to Capt. Lebo.

The commanding officer of Fort Bliss received orders May 31, from Gen. Miles to immediately move

his troops to some point in Arizona to aid in the prosecution of the war against the Apaches. They will likely strike directly for the Gila River country in hopes of intercepting the band of outthroats. "Gen. Miles," says a despatch, "proposes to remain out all summer if necessary. The vigorous action of this officer since his assumption of the command, causes general satisfaction, and has done more than any other one thing to quiet the people, restore confidence in the Government, and prevent a general uprising of the border men."

A despatch of May 30, from Tombstone says: "Efforts continue to be made to enlist scouts to take the place of Apaches. No success attended the attempt to get Papagoes to go out after the hostiles. Lt. Stanton is now in New Mexico enlisting Navajos to act as scouts and trailers. Capt. Frost was authorized by Gen. Miles to enlist a company of Yaqui or Pima Indians, they to receive pay as regular soldiers, but furnish their own horses. Captain Frost managed to gather 40 men, but was unable to procure horses for them at the rate allowed. All the talk about a Navajo outbreak is idle and sensational. There is not the least danger of such a thing. Apparently there are now about five small bands of Apaches, numbering from three to fifteen each, moving through a section of the reservation south to Sonora so closely pursued by troops that they have not time to do much damage. It is asserted that the Apaches are constantly visiting Tucson to purchase ammunition and supplies."

Late news from the Dragoon Mountains is that the troops have driven 15 Indians into a natural fortification known as the Cochise stronghold. A company of troops are behind the hostiles and two other companies are trying to head them off. A fight was looked for, and it seemed probable that the troops would be able to kill or capture the redskins.

A despatch of June 3 reports that about 100 White Mountain Apaches have left the reservation and started on a raid in Graham and Cochise counties.

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

At the request of miners and prospectors of the Harris mining district, the *Pinta*, under Lt. Comdr. Nichols, has gone to the Chilcat to preserve the peace.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Potter.

The troops at Fort Leavenworth did their full share towards the exercises of Memorial Day at the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth. The battalion of cavalry was commanded by Colonel G. B. Sanford and the light battery under Col. C. Woodruff.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 3, 1886.

Pleasant weather ushered in our annual festivities. The usual crowd of spectators can be seen on the parade and at the hotel. All but three members of the Board of Visitors have arrived. The absentees are the Honorable Kemp P. Battle, Professor Sumner and Senator Gibson. Gen. Bragg is accompanied by his wife and daughter, Gen. Viele by his wife, and Gen. Nichols by two daughters. Very little business will be transacted until the arrival of the absent members.

Examinations were commenced Tuesday morning, and rapid progress was made with the first class in ordnance. In two days the subject was finished and three sections in engineering. The second committee examined the second class in chemistry and began the fourth class French. The examinations passed without incident other than the falling into a sound sleep of one of the cadets while waiting for his turn to be called up.

Yesterday afternoon there was a siege battery and mortar drill conducted by Lieut. Francis J. A. Darr and Lieut. Henry Kirby. Lieut. Darr had command of three 8-inch and three 10-inch mortars. Lieut. Kirby had the siege battery of 30-pounder Parrots and one Hotchkiss revolving cannon. The mortars were fired at a buoy consisting of a barrel with a flag on it out in the river, while the Parrots and the Hotchkiss gun were aimed at a target across a bend in the river about three-quarters of a mile away. The guns were served by cadets of the fourth class, with first class men as chiefs of pieces.

This afternoon there was a salute and review in honor of the Board of Visitors. After the review a reception was given to the Board at the quarters of Gen. Merritt. Elaborate refreshments were provided, of salmon, croquettes, patés, salads, ice cream and ices, fruit and coffee. The band was posted on the lawn and discoursed sweet music during the reception.

On Saturday last Mrs. Postlethwaite gave a garden party to a large number of cadets and ladies, many of whom were visitors to the Point. In the evening they were nearly all present at the cadet german, which was danced by about forty couples.

The graduating hop next Thursday will undoubtedly be a repetition of former affairs. The main hall will be devoted to general dancing until about half-past eleven, when the seats will be arranged for the german, and those who are left out can, if they wish to, have their dancing in Schofield Hall.

On Decoration Day we were favored with pleasant weather. A large party of excursionists came up on the day boat, and many were disappointed because there was no observance of the day, the usual routine of the post being carried out.

Lieut. Davis has been detailed on duty with the Board of Visitors.

One of the horses of the cavalry, Benton, had his leg broken by a kick from another horse, and was shot last week.

Among the prominent visitors on the Point are Gen. Geo. Thum, U. S. A.; Col. Perry, 6th Cav.; Dr. Hartsuff, U. S. A.; Col. Swaine, 22d Inf.; Lieut. Starr, 1st Inf. and Capt. Evans, U. S. A.

Gen. Horace Porter will be at the alumni dinner this year and respond to a toast to be offered to the memory of Gen. Grant as the most distinguished graduate of the academy. Gen. Porter's remarks will undoubtedly be exceedingly interesting. Gen. Trimble, class of 1822, is here and will remain until the graduating day. Also Col. Swaine, Maj. Walker, U. S. A.; Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Col. D. T. Van Buren and Capt. Lockwood, Engrs., are expected.

The following is the Managing Committee on the

Monday and Thursday evening hops and Saturday evening Germans to be given during the continuance of Camp Winfield S. Hancock: Cadets J. M. Jenkins, J. C. Gregg, S. A. Smoke, P. Isham, E. L. Loveridge, W. Robinson, E. W. Evans, H. Hall, O. I. Straub, C. B. Hagadorn, F. W. Sladen, C. D. Rhoades, W. W. Harts, C. T. Hamilton, and J. P. Haines. The committee in charge of the Farewell Hop to be given to the graduating class Friday evening, June 11, is composed of Cadets J. M. Jenkins, J. C. Gregg, S. A. Smoke, P. Isham, E. L. Loveridge, W. Robinson, E. W. Robinson, H. Hall, and O. I. Straub. The German leaders are T. H. Rees and W. H. Beau.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, NOTES.

FORT DAVIS is located on the very Western point of Texas 1,014 miles west of New Orleans, and 437 miles west of San Antonio, according to R.R. distances. And yet one has to go 165 miles further west to reach the boundary of the great State of Texas, at El Paso. It is probably further from Fort Davis to New Orleans, than from New Orleans to the Atlantic. This gives one something of a conception of the immensity of the Lone Star State.

The country is mountainous, the elevation of Fort Davis being about 5,000 feet above sea level. The site of this post is surrounded by the mountains and amid leafy scenery, and the climate is very pleasant and is generally regarded as quite healthy. The extreme heat of last summer, according to Signal Service observations, was a fraction less than 98 deg., the hottest day being on June 12, and the summer being somewhat cooler than usual. The extreme cold of the last winter was 3 deg. above, and this was very exceptionally cold and was, of course, in the right time. It will be seen that the variation of temperature during the last year was less than 95 deg. The altitude prevents the summer being exclusively hot and the latitude makes it impossible that the winter should be extremely cold.

Last year the showers of rain were frequent, from early spring until autumn, and vegetation was luxuriant and abundant. But for six months or more last year there has been scarcely rain or snow enough to make a single good, soaking shower. The result is a very considerable drought and scanty water and feed for stock. The stock raised in the country have been kept and are likely to go through the summer without much loss. But a large amount of stock was driven into the country last fall, and not in as good condition as the native herds and a large percentage of these droves have died. The cattle interest is the principal one of this section of country and assumes large proportions. Several Army officers, including Gen. Grierson, Lt. Maxon, etc., are large land and property owners in the country. Gen. Grierson is represented by his son Robert, who is genial and well liked and cares for his father's interests.

The county seat was removed from Fort Davis to Marfa last fall. The question of its stay at Marfa is now before the Supreme Court of the State and there is quite a confident expectation that it will come back to Fort Davis.

During the winter a string band concert has been given once a week in the schoolroom by the 3d Cav. band. These have been greatly appreciated. They are to be continued in the open air during the summer.

The Sunday school and religious services under charge of Chaplain Hammond are well attended. The Chaplain also preaches regularly in the M. E. Church South, in south Fort Davis, alternating with the pastor, Rev. Mr. Thornbury.

Dr. L. S. Tesson is on temporary duty in New Mexico. Mrs. Tesson left a few days since, expecting to spend a few days with the Dr., and then go to St. Louis and farther East for the summer. Mrs. Dr. Gardner expects to leave in July for Madison, Wis., where she will spend most of the summer with her son, who is a student in the Polytechnic Institute, Boston. Major Gardner, who has been here for several years, expects to remain at Fort Davis until next spring, when he and Mrs. Gardner purpose spending some time in Europe. Surgeons Tesson and Gardner and their wives are very highly esteemed, and their absence from us, present and prospective, is greatly regretted.

Notwithstanding the drouth, by taking advantage of the chances for irrigation, the post has excellent gardens. These are divided and are under the charge of the adjutant and the troop commanders. The commanding officer of the post, Col. A. H. Brackett, has given this and other interests connected with the post most careful and unflinching attention. His interest is undivided and unflagging, and deserves commendation. Since he was put in charge of the post numerous and valuable improvements have been made, adding greatly to its attractiveness and comfort.

It seems definitely settled that Fort Stockton is to be abandoned, a part of the stores having already been removed. It is expected that a part or all of the troops attached will come to Davis. At present there are three troops of 3d Cavalry and headquarters here.

FORT DAVIS, May 20, 1886.

MORTALITY IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

We give here, in tabular form, the statistics of mortality among the commissioned officers of the Regular Army of the United States during the 25 years from 1861 to 1885, inclusive, to which we alluded last week:

Year.	Total commissioned.	Killed in action or died of wounds rec'd in action.	Deaths from other causes.	Total from all causes.
1861.....	2,000	5	19	24
1862.....	2,423	59	45	104
1863.....	2,407	56	38	94
1864.....	2,123	56	35	91
1865.....	2,101	8	49	57
Av. 5 yrs. of war. 2,213		37	36	73
Per cent.....		1.71	1.63	3.3
1866.....	3,036	7	60	67
1867.....	2,988	0	30	30
1868.....	2,988	0	18	18
1869.....	2,277	0	11	11
1870.....	2,664	2	51	53
1871.....	2,293	1	47	48
1872.....	2,253	4	27	31
1873.....	2,252	8	28	36
1874.....	2,204	1	30	31
1875.....	2,198	6	37	43
1876.....	2,198	15	40	55
1877.....	2,157	8	25	33
1878.....	2,153	4	37	41
1879.....	2,155	2	35	37
1880.....	2,155	0	37	37
1881.....	2,151	3	39	42
1882.....	2,176	1	59	60
1883.....	2,177	0	46	46
1884.....	2,177	2	39	41
1885.....	2,177	1	36	37
Av. 25 yrs. peace. 2,338		3.4	37	40.5
Per cent.....		0.14	1.58	1.7
Av. total period of 25 years war and peace.....	2,313	10	37	47
Per cent.....		0.43	1.6	2.03

Among the transient guests early in the week at the Riggs House, Washington, were Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green, of the *Galena*, and Geo. C. Reiter, of the *Nipsic*, and Capt. Edward Maguire, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adml. J. E. Jouett.
ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va.
DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At New York.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, At Navy-yard, New York. To be kept in commission, and assigned to North Atlantic Station.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, At New York Navy-yard. Put out of commission June 2.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At New York. Ordered to prepare for sea.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York. Ordered to prepare for sea.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At New York. Ordered to prepare for sea.

S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter (in command temporarily).

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Arrived at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, May 21, 1886.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns. Arrived at New York May 22. Her officers were detached from her on June 2.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 3 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At New York.

Orders were sent to the *Tallapoosa* on June 3 to proceed to Norfolk, and take on board a draft of boys, and thence to sail for Rio Janeiro, for duty on the South Atlantic Station, taking the place of the *Nipsic*. She will leave Norfolk very early next week.

European Station—R.—Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.
 Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, May 4.

Advises from Malta, of April 29, state that the officers and crew of the *Pensacola* experienced a pleasant stay at this port, and extended and received many courtesies. Admiral Franklin gave a breakfast on board his vessel on April 28. The following guests being present: Governor Sir Linton Simmons, Major General Davis, the Lieutenant Governor, the Hon. Walter Hely-Hutchinson, Viscount Bangor, Sir Charles Lacombe, Rear Admiral the Hon. William Ward, General Stephen, Com. Coddington, Com. Ward, R. N.; Captain Chesney, A. D. C.; Flag Captain George Dewey, U. S. Navy; Flag Lieutenant Staunton, U. S. Navy; Mr. John Worthington, U. S. Consul, and Mr. W. H. Marshall. H. R. H. Prince George of Wales, who is a Lieutenant on H. M. S. *Thunderer*, which is moored near to the *Pensacola*, witnessed a dress parade on the *Pensacola*, April 27. A friendly friendship manifested itself between the crews of the *Thunderer* and *Pensacola*, and many civilities were exchanged. On the evening of April 27, the Ward Room officers of the *Pensacola* entertained the officers of the *Thunderer* at dinner. The bands of the two vessels exchanged National airs on numerous occasions.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Will cruise along the coast of Syria and Asia Minor in company with the *Pensacola*. Sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, April 8, for Port Said, and returned to Alexandria April 13.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comd. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by telegraph to have arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, May 7.

Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.
 Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Reported by telegraph at Payta, Peru, May 13.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Chas. M. Thomas in temporary command. Capt. J. H. Gillis was ordered to command May 13. Reported by telegraph to be at Payta, Peru, May 13.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Coquimbo, April 30, where she was to remain for a time, and then return to Callao.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Sailed from Callao, Peru, March 6, for a cruise to Samoan Islands. Will stop at Marquesas and Tahiti; from thence will visit Fiji, Tonga (possibly) and Auckland, N. Z. On return will stop at Pitcairn and Easter Islands, reaching S. American coast early in the fall.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Sitka, Alaska.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. At Payta, Peru, April 30.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.
 Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Left Yokohama, April 25, for a cruise up the coast. Reached Hakodate May 3, and sailed for Yokohama May 5.

Orders were issued on Thursday for the *Alert* to return from the Asiatic Station, reaching San Francisco about the middle of September. The *Essex* will probably take her place on the Asiatic Station.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At New York. Ordered to proceed to the Asiatic Station to relieve the *Trenton*.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Whampoa April 16.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Canton April 30.

OMAHA, 2d rate, f. s. a. s., 13 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. At Yokohama, May 4. Adml. Davis hoisted his flag May 1.

OSSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. MeGlensy. At Hakodate, Japan, April 29. Sailed for Shokotan Bay, Island of Skotan.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Chemulpo, Corea, April 30, 1886.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. At Yokohama May 4. Was ordered home March 5, and is expected to arrive at Hampton Roads in September next. Was to sail between May 1 and 15.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. At Norfolk, Va.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. At the Norfolk Navy-yard, Va.

On Special Service.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship of Naval Academy, Commander C. L. Huntington. At Annapolis, Md. Was placed in commission May 24, for the summer practice cruise.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. At Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns. Comdr. Horace Elmer. At Annapolis, Md. Will sail about the middle of June.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Was at San Diego, Cal., April 21. Would sail as soon as observations were taken.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. On her annual cruise. At New London, Conn., at last accounts, and was to leave that place about May 27, for Lisbon, thence to Madeira and Fayal, stopping along the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and then back to New London, arriving about the middle of August.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. At the New York Navy-yard.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE U. S. S. *Powhatan* was put out of commission at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

THE U. S. S. *Essex* will be ready to go into commission about the 10th of June. Her destination will in all probability be the Asiatic Station.

THE U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Bache*, Lieut. J. M. Hawley commanding, arrived at New York June 1, 1886, from Key West, Fla., having sailed from the latter place May 25.

THE U. S. S. *Richmond* came out of dry-dock at Brooklyn Navy Yard, N. Y., at 5.55 o'clock Thursday, June 3. The dock will be ready for the *Atlanta* on Monday, June 7.

A FIRE which occurred May 28 in the office of the commandant's clerk, at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., caused considerable damage to the room, but was soon extinguished.

ORDERS have been issued to the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron to prepare for a cruise at sea. Nothing can be learned at the Navy Department regarding their destination.

THE U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, commanding, arrived at New York, May 30, six and a half days from Pensacola, via Key West, Fla. She had the C. S. schr. *Matchless* in tow.

THE Wallabout in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Navy-yard is being dredged, and it is proposed to form a new basin at the end of the Cob Dock, in accordance with the wishes of Secretary of the Navy Whitney.

THE Marine Corps is being supplied with Springfield rifles of the model of 1884 from the National Armory, to which point the arms now in use will be returned. In future ages the Marine Corps may get magazine guns.

ORDERS were issued on Thursday, June 3, detaching the *Brooklyn* from the North Atlantic squadron and directing her to proceed to the Asiatic station to take the place of the flagship *Trenton*, which is expected home by the 1st of September.

THE Court of Claims rendered a decision on Monday to the effect that members of the U. S. Marine Band were legally entitled to extra compensation for playing at the White House grounds and the Capitol grounds during the summer months.

THE Lighthouse tender *Laurel* from Key West, with Lieut. Hubbard, U. S. N., Inspector, aboard, was working on the buoys off Pensacola bar and bay last week and part of the week previous. She will return to Key West, visiting several lighthouses en route.

THE Naval Lyceum is indebted to the kindness of Capt. Lester A. Beardslee, commanding the *Powhatan*, for a rare collection of "curios" brought from Central America and the West Indies. These consist of different sponges, weapons of warfare, and an enormous native hat composed wholly of leaves.

THE coast survey steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. Crosby commanding, was at Pensacola May 16, making arrangements to tow the schooner *Matchless*, which formerly belonged to the Quartermaster's Department, to New York to be refitted. She may be expected North by June 1, or a few days earlier. The *Research* has been sold to Messrs. McKenzie, Oerting and Co., of Warrington, Fla.

THROUGH a very natural mistake, says the *Alta*, the people have the habit of charging the regular officers of the navy with the political irregularities which occur at the Mare Island yard. We have it on the word of the late Senator Farley, who he witnessed in Vallejo in 1884 was, so far as concerned Commandant Russell and his officers, conspicuously fair and free from coercion or direction of any sort. The manipulation is done by the uncivil civilian politicians on the outside.

The new cruiser *Atlanta* will go into commission about June 25.

The semi-annual "May Register" is now in course of preparation by Dr. McNairy, with occasional assistance from the other hard-worked clerks in the Office of Detail. If there is no hitch over the assignments of the Naval Academy graduates it will be out shortly after the 1st of July.

A DESPATCH dated San Francisco, June 2, says: "The United States steamer *Ossipee* arrived at Yokohama May 9, bringing back Watkins, the absconding paymaster of that vessel, and Captain Fuller, master of the schooner *Arctic*, by which vessel he attempted to escape and from which he was taken near Hanodote. Fuller was committed to jail and Watkins held on board the *Ossipee*."

COMMANDER LUIZ PH. DE SALDANHA DA GAMA, of the Brazilian frigate *Almirante Barroso*, wrote to the Governor of Louisiana before leaving New Orleans offering "the sincere expression of the sentiments of all the personnel of the *Almirante Barroso* towards yourself and citizens of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana altogether for the cordial welcome and hearty hospitality extended to us during our long stay in these waters."

ALTHOUGH the plans and specifications for the additional vessels of war are in a condition to admit of advertisements for proposals for their construction it is believed that the department will delay asking bids until the pending labor troubles are settled. This course is understood to have been advised by several prominent ship-builders who contemplate building, but are embarrassed as to what figures they shall submit in consequence of the labor strikes.

CAPT. R. S. COLLUM, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, has rented the new building No. 216 South Second street, Philadelphia, for a manufactory and clothing depot for the Marine Corps, and expects to remove there July 1, when the old and well known establishment, No. 226 South Fourth street, will be abandoned. By the change a much more suitable building is obtained at a saving in rent of about \$700 a year. Capt. Maddox, U. S. M. C., retired, owned the old depot until recently, when he sold it for \$16,500.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 29.—Ensigns R. T. Mulligan, Wm. G. Hannum, and Thomas D. Griffin, ordered to examination for promotion.

JUNE 4.—Passed Assistant Engineer J. P. Mickley, June 4, to Chester, Pa., for duty connected with steel cruisers.

Commander T. F. Kane, is ordered to examination for promotion on June 7.

Detached.

MAY 28.—Passed Assistant Paymaster H. R. Smith, to the Essex, June 10.

Carpenter Isaac Cooper, to the *Atlanta*. Lieutenant William H. Reeder, detached from the Bureau of Navigation June 9, and ordered to the *Atlanta*.

Lieutenant M. F. Wright, from the Tennessee June 1, and ordered to the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., June 2.

JUNE 2.—The entire class of Naval Cadets who completed the six years and were examined in May for promotion, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to their homes.

Commander Wm. S. Dana, from command of the Nipsic, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander George C. Reiter, Lieutenants C. H. Arnold, Chas. A. Clarke, and Edward J. Dorn; Ensigns H. W. Harrison and W. G. Richardson; Surgeon Howard Smith, Chief Engineer R. B. Hine, and Assistant Engineer E. H. Scribner, from the Nipsic, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster H. T. Wright, from the Nipsic, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

JUNE 4.—Chief Engineer Edwin Wells, detached June 3, from Delaware River Iron Works, and ordered to the Omaha.

To Delay Reporting.

The new cruiser, *Atlanta*, will not be ready for sea as soon as expected, and, therefore, all the officers who were ordered to report on board early in June, with the exception of Captain Bunce and Lieutenant Berry, were, on Saturday, ordered to delay reporting on board until June 21.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, during the week ending June 3, 1886:

Orchard Green, landsman, died at Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., May 28, with enteric fever.

Stephen Eagan, landsman, died at Naval Hospital, New York, May 29, with tubercular laryngitis.

Anton Ederelick, seaman, died at Naval Hospital, New York, May 26, with nephritis.

Wm. H. Brooks, seaman, died on the U. S. S. Vermont, May 29, by drowning.

MARINE CORPS.

MAY 29.—1st Lieutenant Wm. F. Spicer, ordered to delay reporting for the U. S. S. *Atlanta* until June 21.

JUNE 1.—1st Lieutenant L. W. T. Waller, granted leave of absence for three weeks from June 11.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL McCauley, commanding the Pacific squadron, reports to the Navy Department, under date of at sea, Lat. 8. 18.21, Long. W. 71.16, April 30, that the flagship *Hartford* was at Valparaiso April 6 to 8, Coquimbo April 8 to 20, at sea April 20 to 27, Iquique April 27 to 29, and at sea April 29 and 30, making passage to Molendo. The *Iroquois* visited Ancón March 27, returning to Callao April 7; left Callao April 8, and at sea till April 16; at Caldera April 16 and 17, when she left for Coquimbo, reaching there April 18, and remaining there the rest of the month. Nothing from the *Mohican* since she sailed March 6 for a cruise to the Islands.

The *Shenandoah* was at Panama till April 7; at sea April 7 to 11; Corinto April 11 to 15; at sea April 15 to 17; San Jose de

Guatemala April 17 to 20; at sea April 20 to 22; Payta, Peru, April 22 and 23.

The *Adams* was at Acapulco till April 15; at sea en route to Payta April 15 to 21, stopping at Calas Island on April 21; Payta April 21 and 22; at sea en route to Callao April 22 to 30. The store ship *Monongahela* was at Coquimbo during the month.

Under the same date Admiral McCauley reports the following changes of officers on the Pacific Station during April: Capt. Byron Wilson took command of the *Shenandoah* on April 1 at Panama, relieving Capt. C. S. Norton, who was detached and ordered home.

Surg. J. F. Bransford detached from the *Iroquois* at Callao, April 8, and ordered to proceed to the Naval Hospital, N. Y. Medical Inspector M. Bradley reported for duty as fleet surgeon on the flagship *Hartford*, April 8, at Coquimbo, relieving Medical Inspector John H. Clark, ordered home.

Lieut. Chas. E. Fox reported for duty in the squadron April 3 at Callao, and was ordered to the *Iroquois*. P. A. Surg. J. H. Hall, April 12, at Coquimbo, was detached from the *Hartford* and ordered to the store ship *Monongahela*.

P. A. Surg. Howard Wells, April 12, at Coquimbo, was detached from the *Monongahela* and ordered to the *Hartford*. Lieut. E. P. Wood detached from the *Monongahela*, April 19, at Coquimbo, and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

Lieut. J. B. Collins detached from the *Iroquois*, April 19, and ordered to the *Monongahela*.

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

ADMIRAL DAVIS gives the movements of the vessels of the squadron during April as follows: The *Omaha* left Shanghai on April 15, arriving at Yokohama on the 21st. On the 25th she left Yokohama returning on April 27.

The *Trenton* was at Yokohama. The *Ossipee* left Yokohama April 26, touching at Hakodate on the 29th.

The *Marion* arrived at Shanghai April 5. On April 11 she left Shanghai, arriving at Hong Kong April 14. She left Hong Kong April 16, anchoring at Whampoa on the same day.

The *Monocacy* was at Canton. The *Alert* left Canton on April 3, arriving at Hong Kong April 5. Left on April 8 and arrived at Yokohama April 19. On April 25 she left Yokohama for a cruise up the coast. The *Palos* was at Chemulpo, Corea. All the vessels were in good condition.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., June 1, 1886.

THE last officers' hop of the season was largely attended and correspondingly enjoyed by hosts of Annapolitan officers' families, and cadets, all of whom agree that the old "Gym" seldom sees a more brilliant social gathering than the Saturday night hop. The visitors were received in a charming manner by Mrs. Lieut. Merrell, assisted by Lieut. Mitchell, standing in a beautifully draped corner of the gymnasium. Besides the many "home" guests, there were present Miss Brooks, of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Elliott, of Baltimore; Misses Eastman and Miss Ferrell, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Misses Cleborne, of Philadelphia; Misses Heap, Kason, and Baker, of Washington; Misses Hewes and Knapp, of Philadelphia; Misses Harris, of Hagerstown, Md.; Miss Miles, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Cooper, of Georgia, and many others.

In the afternoon the lovely weather drew an immense crowd to the base ball grounds to see the game between the Pastime Athletic Club, of Baltimore, and the cadets. For the first time this year the game proved disastrous to the cadets, and solely because of their many inexcusable errors. The only cadet who upheld the honor of the Club was Snow, '87, who never seems to fail to do just the proper thing at the proper time. Ober and Thomas, of the visiting team, played strong game, resulting in 10 to 12 in their favor. Lawyer Hugh Nelson, of Washington, umpired in a very satisfactory manner.

The whole of the June half of the new fourth class, containing fifty members, are now quartered aboard the *Santee*, and are being rapidly supplied with the regulation uniform. It seems to be quite a popular amusement among the last June fourth class to go down on the wharf after supper and make things unpleasant for the new youngsters. Last Thursday night, however, the officer of the deck, spying a crowd which he assumed to have malicious intentions, communicated his knowledge to Capt. Hutchins, who ordered the immediate arrest of two leaders, Cadets N. C. Twining, of Wisconsin, and A. S. McLemore, of Tennessee.

'88 was in a dire distress lest two of their members should be court-martialed, and perhaps bilged, but by the Superintendent's order of this date their punishment was mitigated to seven days' solitary confinement and deprivation of all privileges for one month—a very light punishment for this offence.

The class of '84 have finished their final examinations. The standing of the members remains the same as at their graduation. Cadet C. H. Hewes, of Pennsylvania, leading the list, with a remarkably fine average.

During this week the annual "exams" will be held, after which the corps can breathe freely again, a privilege it has hardly dared indulge in of late.

Fine dress parades will be held daily at 6 o'clock this week. Lieut. Fulam commanding the battalion. The annual drills and closing exercises will be held before the Board of Visitors next week, when large numbers of visitors and friends of the corps are expected to be present.

On the evening of the 5th the first promenade concert of the season will be given.

The *Jamestown* and the *Constellation* are in perfect order for the summer cruise, the synopsis of which includes Portsmouth and return, as in previous summer cruises.

The second class will begin their practical instruction in the machine shops on the 14th inst.

A very interesting game of base ball is expected with the University of Pennsylvania on Saturday next, this being the last game of the season.

Naval Cadet D. S. Nes, class of '86, has been spending a few days of his leisure with friends in Annapolis.

The following candidates for admission have passed the examination, making, with those published last week, fifty in all: C. Davis, Kentucky; N. L. Lancaster, Alabama; W. Perry, Florida; A. L. Horne, New Hampshire.

The programme of exercises for the week ending Saturday, June 11, is as follows:

Saturday, June 6.—10 A. M., Reception of Board of Visitors; 6 P. M., Dress Parade.

Monday, June 7.—10 A. M., Broad Swords, Small Swords, Boxing, Gymnastics; 4.30 P. M., Battalion of Artillery.

Tuesday, June 8.—10 A. M., Steam Tactics (1st class); Signals (2d class); Boats Under Oars (3d and 4th classes); 4.30 P. A., Battalion of Infantry.

Wednesday, June 9.—9 A. M., Seamanship and Gunnery, Wyming; 6 P. M., Dress Parade.

Thursday, June 10.—10 A. M., Company Drill for Flag; 3 P. M., Steam Drill (1st class); Target Practice, Machine Guns (2d class); Target Practice, Rifles (3d class); Rigging Loft (4th class); 6 P. M., Dress Parade.

Friday, June 11.—10.30 A. M., Graduation Ceremonies.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

DECORATION DAY was celebrated at this station by a parade of the naval and marine battalions stationed here. Too much cannot be said in praise of the splendid appearance and perfect marching of the bluejackets, under command of Lieut.-Comdr. Burwell, U. S. N. Nor should the patient efforts of the staff and company officers who were alone responsible for the perfection in drill attained by the men of the naval battalion pass unnoticed. The selection of Lieut.-Comdr. Burwell to organize and

perfect the battalion organization proved to be a wise one. For many weeks past the company officers of the various ships stationed here have been assiduously endeavoring to instruct in the manual of arms and company movements a class of men who, with but few exceptions, had never before handled a musket or marched in regular formation. That success attended their efforts was amply evidenced by the hearty applause which greeted the naval battalion everywhere upon its appearance along the line of march. At an early hour on Monday morning last preparations were made for the assembling in the yard of the four companies which, with the color company, formed the battalion. The men, armed with rifles and clad in navy-blue with leggings, and wearing the new regulation white hat, presented an appearance at once unique and imposing. After the usual preliminaries the battalion, together with the marines of the station, and preceded by Conterno's band, marched to Bedford Avenue, and there took part in the review by President Cleveland and party. Upon arriving at Flat-bush Avenue the united battalion left the line and marched direct to the Navy-yard where, after receiving the thanks of the officers for their splendid efforts, the men were marched on board their various ships. It may be perhaps needless to here remark that liberty on shore was freely granted the participants in the parade as a slight reward for their behavior.

The steam scow which has been in use for many months in ferrying passengers to and from the Cob Dock was raised to the wharf on Tuesday last. The boiler having been removed, the scow will undergo extensive repair.

The *Powhatan*, after being towed to the ordnance dock, was ordered out of commission on Tuesday last, her crew being either discharged or transferred to the *Vermont*.

The *Richmond* was ordered out of its drydock to make way for the *Atlanta* on Tuesday last.

The following named officers reported at this yard on Tuesday for duty on the *Atlanta*: Capt. F. M. Bunce, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Comdr. Robert M. Berry, U. S. N.; Surgeon George F. Winslow, U. S. N., and Carpenter Isaac Cooper, U. S. N. Surgeon Horatio M. Beaton reported for duty on the *Minnesota*. John Hart, private, U. S. M. C., while leaving an elevated railroad car fell to the ground and sustained serious injury on Tuesday.

The tug *Catalpa* was sent to the Morgan Iron Works late Tuesday afternoon to hoist two gun carriages, weighing 5,000 lbs., on board by means of her steam derrick.

Chief Engineer Geo. M. Melville, U. S. N., was ordered to the Navy-yard on Wednesday to inspect a lot of clothing in the Clothing Department of this yard.

The *Tallapoosa* left the yard on Wednesday last. An interesting game was played on the Marine Base Ball grounds May 25 with the Veronas of the Prospect Park Association. They lowered their colors to the Marines with the tune of 14 to 8. The following is the score (time 2½ hours): Marines, 14; Veronas, 8.

The body of Steward Brooks, of the tug *Catalpa*, was recovered early on Saturday last, and after being viewed by a coroner was delivered to an undertaker for burial. Brooks was a member of the Royal Arcanum, which society attended his funeral which was devoid of naval honors.

Acting Rear Admiral J. E. Jouett, U. S. N., commanding North Atlantic Station, accompanied by his staff, paid an official visit to Commodore Chandler on Wednesday last, and was received with the customary honors, including a salute of 13 guns.

The *Powhatan* went out of commission at 1 P. M., Wednesday, and was towed to rotten wharf where she will remain for the present.

The *Tallapoosa* left the yard at 4 P. M., Wednesday, for Stapleton, S. I. She will proceed at once to the South Atlantic and will replace the *Nipsic*. The latter vessel will be surveyed in order to determine her condition and the advisability of repairing her. The Board appointed for this purpose is composed of Capt. A. P. Cooke, U. S. N., Naval Constructors Pook and Webb, together with such workmen as may be needed to locate defects in the vessel.

Work on the shaft of the *Vandalia* is nearly completed and she will be ready for sea in less than three weeks.

The *Sutara* is to receive a new set of piston rings and the *Brooklyn* a new bowsprit cap and flying jib-boom before sailing. This may delay the departure of the fleet for possibly 10 or 12 days.

The *Richmond* was taken out of the dry dock on Wednesday last to make room for the *Atlanta*. The latter vessel is expected to arrive at the yard about June 15.

A despatch from Cedar Keys says: "The Revenue Cutter *Dix*, Captain Fingar, arrived in port at 6 P. M. yesterday with the Spanish fishing smack *Clotilde*, of Havana, which she captured off Anclote Key, of this State, for violating the fishery laws by fishing within three leagues of the American shore, and irregularities in her papers."

THE marriage of Miss Hettie B. McCook, daughter of the late George W. McCook, to Gen. Anson G. McCook, the secretary of the U. S. Senate, took place on Thursday last at the home of the bride's uncle, John J. McCook, No. 10 West Fifty-fourth st., New York. The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, of the West Presbyterian Church, officiated. The bride wore a dress of rich white satin covered with point lace, with veil of tulle fastened with diamond ornaments. There were no bridesmaids, ushers, or best man. Among the prominent guests present were Senator and Mrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Senator and Mrs. Palmer, of Michigan; Senator and Mrs. Manderson, of Nebraska; Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Senator and Mrs. Warner Miller, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall, Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John Hall. The bride and groom will be the recipients of the heartiest good wishes for their health and happiness from the many in the Services who know and honor Gen. McCook.

THE Second Comptroller has allowed the following Mexican War Claims: Geo. Croghan, Col. and Insp.-Gen. U. S. A., \$180.18; Samuel Reese, late Pvt. Batt. K, 4th U. S. Art., \$21; Roger Sherman Dix, late Major and Paym. U. S. A., \$180; Henry G. Milans, Corp. Detach Reerts. U. S. A., \$27; Anthony S. Sutton, late Sgt. C. 15th Inf., \$38; James G. Martin, late Capt. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., \$150; Daniel D. Tompkins, late Major and Qr. Mr. U. S. A., \$77.16.

A cavalry officer visited a new museum building the other day for the first time and had to be taken away in an ambulance. He is said to have made the discovery that every cavalry man in the terra cotta bas-relief frieze around the building is holding the horse's reins in the right instead of the left hand,

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ARMYNAVY.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A GENTLEMAN who has availed himself of the ad-
vantages the Great Republic offers to citizen and
alien alike, to build up so magnificent an estate as
that possessed by Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE may not
unreasonably be expected to think well of a country
of whose material possibilities he has made such ex-
cellent proof. Still, it is to the credit of Mr. CAR-
NEGIE that he should recognize the obligation, as is
proven by the dedication of his story of "Trium-
phant Democracy or Fifty Years' March of the Re-
public."

To the Beloved Republic under whose equal laws I am
made the peer of any man, although denied political equality
by my native land, I dedicate this book with an intensity of
gratitude and admiration which the native-born citizen
can neither feel nor understand. Andrew Carnegie.

The volume opens with a graphic presentation of
the comparative areas of the States and Territories
of the United States, and the countries of Europe;

"Triumphant Democracy or Fifty Years' March of the
Republic." By Andrew Carnegie. New York, Charles
Scribner's Sons.

but our neighbors across our Northern border could
make a similar showing, and this is the least impres-
sive of Mr. CARNEGIE's exhibits. Still, it is useful as
indicating what enormous reserve possibilities
we still have, in spite of the phenomenal growth in
material wealth upon which this author dwells with
an almost devout admiration. It is to impress the
fact of this growth upon the world that he addresses
himself to the statistics of our last census of 1880.
In spite of her rank as a manufacturing country
the manufacturing product of Great Britain in that
year was not, it appears, more than two-thirds our
own. It is true that the carrying power of our
shipping was only one-half that of Great Britain,
or nine millions of tons, but Mr. CARNEGIE is made
happy by the reflection that it is more than that of
the next five largest carrying Powers of Europe
combined, and that the Pennsylvania Railroad sys-
tem alone transports more tonnage than all of Brit-
ain's merchant ships. In agricultural production,
of course, we so distance all European rivals,
that it is hardly worth while to quote statis-
tics. Even gigantic Russia grows not more
than half as much grain, though she has a larger
number of acres under cultivation. To sum up, we
are told that "the fifty millions of Americans of 1880
could have bought up one hundred and forty mil-
lions of Russians, Austrians and Spaniards; or, after
purchasing wealthy France would have had
enough pocket money to acquire Denmark, Norway,
Switzerland and Greece." The Yankee Republic
could buy every acre of Great Britain and Ireland,
"and hold it as a pretty Isle of Wight to this great
continent; and, after doing this, could turn
round and pay off the national debt of that deeply
indebted land and yet not exhaust its fortune, the
product of a single century." "What," exclaims
Mr. CARNEGIE, "will not we be able to do ere this
second century closes!"

This story of our growth is in striking contrast to
the description given by another writer, in the
"Magazine of American History," Dr. PROSPER
BENDER, of the slow progress of our neighbor,
Canada. The population of Canada has declined in
some of the provinces, it is asserted, and in others
it is of slow growth, if not at a standstill. The
United States offers such superior attractions that
not only does Canada lose in native population, but
the encouragement it offers to emigrants merely re-
sults in their using it as a means of approach to the
Great Republic. A Canadian authority, Sir RICHARD
CARTWRIGHT, puts the number of Canadians in the
United States at two millions, and he denounces the
"extravagance, corruption, and general misman-
agement of the Dominion, with its high tariff and ne-
glected resources," as the chief cause of this enor-
mous loss. With a debt of nearly \$300,000,000,
and a large deficit this year, with additional taxa-
tion to pay for the late provoked rebellion, monop-
olies like the Canadian Pacific Railway, and such
unprofitable works as the Intercolonial Railway,
etc., it was no wonder, he argues, that Canadians
became discouraged, and left for homes in a country
possessing much greater resources and population,
a boundless new territory free to all, a declining
debt, and the grandest prospects that ever stirred
the imagination. Annexing Canadians at the pres-
ent rate leaves the annexation of their country only
a question of time.

Making due allowance for possible partisan ex-
aggeration by the ex-Finance Minister, it is evident
that Canada does not prosper, as we on this side the
border understand prosperity. The deficit for the
coming year is estimated at \$4,900,000; this year it is
stated at \$3,900,000. While Canadian trade which, in
1873, was \$207,000,000, had declined in 1885, to
\$183,868,000, the debt had increased from \$93,000,-
000 in 1867, the year of confederation, to \$292,000,-
000. In this period the population had grown only
one million, and taxation had increased from \$11,-
700,660 in 1868, to \$27,000,000 in 1885-6. Thus
the Dominion debt has increased from \$30 per head
to \$70, while the debt of the United States has been
reduced from \$80 to \$28. Taxation has risen from
\$3 per head to over \$6, while it has been cut down
here, for Federal taxes at least, from \$14 to some
\$3.50. Owing to the different systems of taxation
this contrast is, to some extent, misleading, but not
sufficiently so to affect the argument.

We present this contrast between the United

States and Canada for its significant bearing upon the dispute which has just now arisen between the two countries, or which rather appears to be rising. This fishery discussion, of apparent insignificance in its beginning, is one of the sort which has so often led to great results. The more the relations between the two countries are discussed, the more evident it will appear that the future of Canada is irrevocably bound up with that of the United States. For this reason it is statesmanlike policy to bear with equanimity the irritation of our Blue Nose friends, and not be too hasty in forcing conclusions. Our dignity, our honor, the duty of protection we owe our citizens of every class must not be lost sight of, but jingoism of any sort is out of place in this controversy. It is one which promises to involve Canada in complications with the mother country, as well as with us, and public sentiment in Canada is by no means united. Describing the events that have become the subject of contention between the different elements that make up Canadian population, Dr. BENDER says: "In all these events, with their consequent existing and prospective troubles, we have presented another startling illustration of the serious difficulty of forming by the great lakes and the shores of the St. Lawrence, out of the various rival, jealous and discordant races a homogenous, contented and prosperous nation." What would do more than anything else to solve this difficulty would be a dispute with the United States which might unite provincial sentiment.

But such a union is not likely to follow the present dispute. If wisely managed on our side it is more likely to become a means of still further widening the breach between the different provinces of the Dominion, where the idea of wholesale political changes is becoming familiarized. When, says Dr. BENDER, a French Canadian province, with a population hitherto so conservative and monarchical in sentiment, can so quickly and quietly veer round to a mood of indifference on the subject of annexation, or perhaps of half inclination to such a change, what may not be asserted and expected of the British population in all the provinces. It is not unlikely that we are entering upon the first stage of a controversy which will determine our future relations to Canada.

SUPPLEMENTARY to our article of a few weeks ago on "Army Efficiency" we note an article in the San Francisco Report on "What our Army Might Be." The Report says: "The trade of soldier should be as respectable as any other, and a regiment in the U. S. Army consist of as good material as a carpenters', a stationary engineers', or any other good trade union. The material, physical, moral, and mental, ought really to be away above the average." It is to be remarked here that the "trade" of soldier is becoming more and more respectable every day, and the many advantages offered of late years to the enlisted man to gain promotion and corresponding emolument are, we believe, at last having their legitimate effect. The Report expresses a desire to see our Army consist of picked young men, given every opportunity for education, and encouraged in every way to compete for commissions. It says: "The Army ought not to be a body of slaves, under the orders of a crowd of masters, specially educated for the purpose at an aristocratic military school. It ought to be a great school itself, wherein 25,000 stalwart, intelligent, respectable American young men are being given a higher education than the public schools give, and physically and morally trained, with commissions ahead of them as rewards, and nothing to lose anyway."

If the Report will turn to Article 6 of the Regulations and read paragraphs 26 to 35, we fancy it will conclude that young men joining the Army are "encouraged in every way to compete for commissions." If they don't secure them, certainly the Government is not to blame. A suggestion, worth considering, is that no recruits over 18 or 20 years of age be taken, and then, "if at the age of 23 or 25 years, military life was found not to suit them, or they not to suit it, they would go into civil life again perfected in some good trade, well educated, with mind and body trained, and with good references, to take up under special ad-

vantages, another line of life." Doubtless the Report will be convinced in time that the Army as it is is not such a bad one after all, and that against many obstacles and bitter disappointments and unjust attacks it has manfully upheld at all times the honor of the country. One swallow does not make a summer, nor do a few black sheep in an army justify universal condemnation.

WITH the dog days rapidly approaching and the appropriation bills so much behind hand, it looks very much as if Congress was not going to reach the important subjects of new vessels of war and sea coast defenses, in regard to which such lavish promises were made by both parties in the early part of the session. For several months Mr. HERBERT has been trying to have a resolution passed setting a day for the consideration of his bill for new ships. Thus far, he has been unsuccessful, the day named in the resolutions passing before the bills could be reached. The last resolution reported from the committee names June 9 and 10 as the dates for the consideration of the bill, but the chances for its adoption are no better now than they were two months ago. As to appropriation for sea coast defenses, there is not the slightest prospect that anything will be done. The House are indisposed, and it is getting too late in the session for the Senate to demand the approval of the House to any extra appropriation they might choose to make. No attention whatever is being given by the House Appropriation Committee to the fortification bill, and nothing is to be done with it until the rest of the appropriation bills are out of the way. This shows conclusively that there is no disposition to give more than the usual appropriation for this purpose. Over ten thousand acts have been introduced this session. Of these the House has passed but 191 public acts; 741 private acts meeting its approval. The chairmen of the various committees are now all struggling for precedence and, in such a struggle, the measures of the least public importance usually have the advantage.

WE are in receipt of inquiries as to the prospect for the passage of the bills pending before both houses of Congress for the relief of those graduates of the Military Academy who, as the Second Comptroller recently held in the RODMAN case, are indebted to the Government for certain portions of their three months' graduating leave pay. We regret to say that, owing to the shortness of the session and the backward condition of the bills, there is not the slightest chance of favorable action this year. The committees of both houses of Congress have thus far neglected even to consider the subject. As it is certain that no legislation can be obtained this year it is probable that some action will shortly be taken by the accounting officers compelling those indebted to refund the amount held to have been illegally paid, though they say at the Comptroller's office no steps in this direction have yet been taken. When the question was first decided in the RODMAN case it was agreed by the Treasury Department to delay action to give Congress an opportunity to intervene.

CLAIMS for cadet service under the MORTON decision to the amount of about \$100,000, and covering periods for which no appropriation is available, have been certified to Congress. Aside from the necessity for an appropriation to enable the Treasury to pay these claims the action of Congress is anxiously awaited, as its approval of the action of the accounting officers will be a substantial recognition of the officers' right to the service pay which has been withheld. This once finally determined the older graduates can afford to assert their rights. This is what some of the attorneys holding claims of the older graduates say they are waiting for. They believe that under the MORTON decision the accounting officers will settle their client's claims, if Congress once approves their action in the cases already reported for settlement. It is held that the action on the WATSON case was unnecessary, and that the accounting officers would have allowed the claims without it. The correctness of this opinion will be proven in a few weeks, when the 2d Auditor will make a decision upon one of the claims filed by WATSON's attorneys, which he is now examining.

La France Militaire has a telegram from Berlin, dated May 21, saying: "The German Government will proceed without delay to manufacture repeating arms. The armories at Erfurth, Danzig and Spandau can each turn out 700 guns per day. In 18 months the infantry will be equipped with 1,000,000 repeating rifles." We learn from thoroughly reliable authority that the statement of our French contemporary is true. At present the work to be done is simply a transformation of the MAUSER, retaining the receiver and bolt of the original and adopting the hinged spoon elevator of the KROPATSCHEK. The magazine, a tube under the barrel, will hold nine cartridges and be provided probably with a cut-off. The troops of the second line are to be first rearmed.

THE Senate Naval Committee occupied its session on Wednesday in discussing the resolution for the relief of the Cadet Engineers who were recently restored to the Service by the decision of the Supreme Court in the REDGRAVE and PERKINS cases. Final action on the resolution was not taken, because the papers asked for from the Navy Department had not arrived, but the members present expressed their approval of the measure. The papers have since reached the committee and it is expected that resolution will be favorably reported at the next meeting.

THE Secretary of the Navy states that the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron have been under orders for several days to prepare for sea. They will go easterly as usual, and report for further orders at Portland, Maine. They will visit the fisheries under instructions from the Department and, it is hoped, will help to allay, rather than increase, the existing difficulties. The Secretary conferred with Admiral JOUETT upon the subject when in New York recently.

CONSOLIDATING NAVAL BUREAUS.

LEWIS E. BEALL, formerly a clerk in the Post Office Department, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Naval Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and will take charge as Acting Chief of the Bureau June 11. The dismissal of Chief Clerk DENISON having the left Bureau without a legal head, the general impression has been that the Secretary would not lose much time in appointing a Paymaster General, but nothing has occurred during the past week to indicate that he will take such action. Paymaster Whitehouse was in charge of the Bureau, but whether he was acting legally or not is a question for the accounting officers to settle when papers bearing his signature reach them. The reasons for delaying the appointment of a Paymaster General and a Chief Constructor are not apparent, as it has been evident for a month and more that there is no probability of the passage of the bill for consolidating bureaus, upon which these appointments were supposed to hinge. A minority report upon the bill was presented by Messrs. Goff and Boutelle, of the House Naval Committee, on Tuesday. They call attention to the change in the Secretary's original plan of consolidation, and say:

The Secretary's wise abandonment of part of this reorganization plan operates strongly with the minority of the committee in inducing them to oppose the passage of any bill for the radical reorganization of the Navy Department at the present season. If the Secretary has determined that more than one-third of his plan is injudicious it is quite probable that further reflection and additional experience gained in another year's conduct of his Department may lead him to conclude that the adoption of the two other thirds would be an injury instead of a benefit to the Navy. If he has already become convinced that the eight independent bureaus which he at first felt must certainly be reduced to three cannot be reduced below five, may not further reflection convince him that the other three should be retained? It will be easier a year later to adopt his ripened proposals under these two heads than it will be to undo any mischief which may result from the hasty acceptance by Congress of the opinions of the Secretary concerning the natural divisions or the work of the Department which have been so frankly and judiciously admitted by him to have been incomplete and immature. The eight bureaus of the Navy Department are the growth of many years of experience. With them the Department successfully managed the Navy during the war of the rebellion. The four staff Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, Provisions and Clothing, and Medicine and Surgery represent four different corps of naval officers, which have existed some of them nearly a century, and the chief of each bureau, whether the senior officer or not, has generally been recognized as the head for the time being of his corps. To annihilate these bureaus or to place them under line officers as chiefs would be justly regarded as doing great injustice to the various staff corps, and would revive discussions that could not fail to work incalculable mischief to the Navy. The attempt has been given up as to the Medical Corps.

In opposing the transfer of these two staff bureaus to line control the minority of the committee do not wish to be understood as in any way antagonizing the line of the Navy. The line officers are the commanding officers, and the present list embraces officers of the highest culture, capacity and distinction. They should be sustained and strengthened in the possession of the functions, honors and emoluments which legitimately belong to them. But equal justice should be extended to the staff officers, and their appropriate field to work should not be encroached upon by the line. In time of peace, with insufficient work for the Navy to do, the line may be tempted to crowd over into the domain of the construction, engineering, and pay

corps, and even to incline to eliminate some or all of them from the establishment. Such a disposition and tendency is a mistake. In time of war the line is wanted for their dangerous and important executive duties, and indeed would not be willing to be withdrawn from them to build ships, run engines, or purchase or handle provisions, clothing and supplies. As the staff officers referred to are indispensable in time of war, they must be protected and respected in time of peace, as they might not be if they and their bureaus are made subordinate to officers outside of their own corps, placed between them and all connection or communication with the Secretary of the Navy. What reason can there be to suppose that the condition of the pay corps will be improved simply by placing it under a line chief of a bureau of supplies and accounts with two line chiefs of the divisions of supplies and purchases and accounts and audits? What will be the probable effect upon the professional pride and zeal of the naval constructors and naval engineers if they are placed under a naval captain chief of a bureau charged with the whole work of building, equipping and repairing the hulls and engines of all men of war while their own distinctive bureaus are abolished and their functions subordinated? Yet these results are probable under the proposed bill, and the minority of the committee believe they are intended by its authors.

The proposed bill, it is true, in form allows the Bureau of Material, Construction, and Repair to be placed under a chief from civil life, with the pay of a commodore, namely, \$5,000 per year. But the minority are by no means persuaded that any civilian naval architect, competent to be put over the heads of all the present constructors and engineers, is to be found in the country, and if there were such a one his services could not be secured for \$5,000 per year.

The minority are not adverse to improved methods of administration and organization in the Navy Department, to be effected by the voluntary action of the Secretary, or created by mandatory legislation if necessary, provided the evil to be remedied is clearly seen to be in existence and the proposed remedy seems likely to be effective. It is common, and may be admissible under some circumstances, for professional reformers to grossly exaggerate the evils they seek to cure. But such a method of achieving reform is hardly open to public officials of as high position as that of the President and Secretary of the Navy. The assertion by the former that the Navy Department is simply "a shabby ornament to the Government," and the declaration of the latter that the whole organization of the Department is vicious, and that all the eight bureaus must be swept away at one blow and three new bureaus, with entirely new names and with anomalous and enormous powers, must be established, is a misconception of facts and remedies which has alarmed the whole service, and should be carefully scrutinized by Congress before accepting it.

Some inconveniences have been from time to time pointed out in Naval administration, mainly those growing out of the continual repairing and reproducing of old wooden ships. But during nearly half a century of organization under a simple and natural subdivision of the business among several bureaus, the head of each of which has been the immediate agent of the Secretary, responsible directly and only to him, no suggestion has ever been made that the whole organization has been fundamentally wrong, or that it has been solely responsible for what faults of administration have occurred. It was reserved for the present Secretary of the Navy, immediately, after entering the Department and without any experience of its workings, to discover that its ancient organization was radically and fatally vicious; that the eight bureaus were all bad, and that the true division of the work should be among three bureaus, one of personnel, one of material, and a third of finance.

The minority quote from the testimony of the Secretary and Commander Walker and conclude that a bureau of accounts or a division of accounts and audits is entirely unnecessary. "The whole outcry that the system of naval accounting is imperfect and that a bureau or division of accounts and audits is required is frivolous and baseless." The economy of expenditure is doubted and the minority are skeptical as to Commodore Walker's estimate of the reduction of 33 per cent. in the clerks and supervising force in the Navy Yard. There will be an increase in high-salaried employees. "There are now eight chiefs of bureaus; the first proposed reorganization bill required eleven chiefs of bureaus and divisions, and also a chief accountant; the present proposed bill requires nine chiefs and the chief accountant, or ten officers where there are now eight. The minority regret to notice that the majority of the committee have omitted from their proposed reorganization what the Secretary in his report says should be an 'essential feature' of the system of organization indicated by him, namely an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. This essential feature of the Secretary's plan is the only one which would be agreed to by Congress with substantial unanimity, and yet it is the only one which was left out of the bill first prepared, and it is also left out of the present bill."

The accompanying letter, which comes to us anonymously, is much too elaborately Prussian in its style to be thought to be the production of Bismarck, Von Moltke, Kaiser William, or any one of their compatriots. Still, it is unquestionably a genuine expression of a very righteous indignation, and as such we give it here:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

With much interest have I your articles and comments on the murder of Captain Crawford read.

In especial is the letter lately by you published from a British retired officer worthy to be noted.

It is to European soldiers matter of much wonderment that the officers of your gallant and to be respected Army and Navy do so excellent esprit and self-respect maintain, such feeling being entirely unsupported by your Government, while self-respect truly appears to be unfelt by the loud boasting but in action faithful American people.

Truly for long has it been evident that your Government was weak and in the protecting its subjects most pusillanimous, but that a nation itself proclaiming to be free not to say powerful would itself to a so outrageous insult basely submit was outside of belief. An officer of repute most deserved, in the gallant and faithful performing his service, in daytime and while clothed in uniform of his country most horribly without excuse murdered by troops of Mexico!!! And your Government does naught nor even an apology demanding! What is it that will move them? A more to National Honor intolerable insult cannot to the mind be pictured. Yet your people cannot! And at the same instant a just law enforced to some rank of fish smelling common makes the howlings of a well whipped cur to rise. You give loose your noble services to insult and death yet would your pockets unjustly defend. Some day repentance comes.

Truly is the American a Government of cowards, for cowards, and by cowards. That some of you still have feel-

ings of honor and love of noble service is by you Mr. Editor shown in your expressed sentiments, with which most heartfully sympathizes
A PRUSSIAN.

TAKING January, 1886, as a basis for statistical computation, it appears that the number admitted to all the National Homes for disabled Volunteers was 11,076, viz.: At Leavenworth, 217; Milwaukee, 1,400; Dayton, 4,438; Hampton, 1,656; Augusta, 1,333. The increase has been as follows: 1881, 7,407; 1882, 8,146; 1883, 8,626; 1884, 9,056; 1885, 9,935. Gen. Franklin states that "the annual increase of inmates to the Homes has been between 7 and 8 per cent. of the whole number" admitted, and that the maximum of inmates will not be reached before the year 1894; the number of worthy applicants promising to steadily increase until that year. The number seeking and entitled to admission at present is placed at 2,500.

SUCCESSFUL trials have recently been conducted in Germany of shells containing exploding charges of gun-cotton. *L'Avenir Militaire*, which watches German progress with a most jealous eye, says very extraordinary results have been obtained. These results have at any rate proven so satisfactory that the War office has ordered 65,000 projectiles to be made, of which 15,000 will be produced by the Gruson Company and the balance in the Imperial Armories. The theory of this gun-cotton shell is so nearly like the design of our own Commander Folger that we feel a special interest in its success. Is this the result of Commander Folger's recent trip abroad?

THE army appropriation bill has been referred by the Senate Appropriation Committee to the Secretary of War for recommendation, and he in turn has sent copies of it to the various bureau chiefs for suggestions as to the items in which they are respectively concerned. The bill will probably be returned to the Committee for consideration the early part of next week. As the bill in its present shape has occasioned considerable dissatisfaction, a large number of changes will no doubt be recommended by the bureau chiefs.

It is reported that Captain Theodore Schwan, 11th Infantry, has been recommended by Adjutant-General Drum for appointment to the vacancy in the Adjutant-General's Department. If this is correct, then his chances are exceedingly bright, as the President will undoubtedly give much weight to the desire of the Adjutant-General in this matter. No appointment, however, need be expected until the President returns from his wedding trip.

THE Editor of the JOURNAL extends his acknowledgments to the children attending the Dancing School at Fort Keogh, for kindly remembering him in an invitation to their closing party on the night of May 24. No invitation could be more tempting, but circumstances prevented its acceptance.

THE Secretary of War has requested Congress to reappropriate the remainder, about \$50,000, of the appropriation of \$400,000 made by Act of March 3, 1883, for armament of fortifications, in order to meet payments of unexecuted parts of contracts with the South Boston Iron Works for guns ordered under that act.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The following changes in the Judge-Advocate General's Department of the Army, are ordered: Major H. P. Curtis is relieved from duty as Professor of Law at West Point, August 28, and ordered as Judge-Advocate of the Division of the Atlantic and Dept. of the East. Deputy Judge-Advocate General Wm. Winthrop is relieved as Judge-Advocate of the Division of the Pacific, and ordered to West Point as Professor of Law, Aug. 28. Deputy Judge-Advocate General H. B. Burnham is relieved from duty in Dept. of the Platte, Sept. 1, and ordered as Judge-Advocate of the Division of the Pacific. Major Asa B. Gardiner is relieved from duty in the Division of the Atlantic, Aug. 28, and ordered to the Dept. of the Missouri. (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

Chief Medical Purveyor J. H. Baxter is ordered from Washington to N. Y. City on public business. (S. O. June 4, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ord. Dept., is ordered from Philadelphia to Johnston, Pa., to inspect work for Ord. Dept. (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th Inf., is ordered to Fort Supply, I. T., for duty June 1. (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

Post Chaplain Wm. H. Pearson is ordered to Whipple Barracks, A. T., June 1 for assignment to a post. (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

Post Chaplain John S. Siebold is ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., June 1, for assignment to a post. (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., will send the troops at that station to Burlington, Vt., June 5, to attend the funeral of the late Brevet Major-General George J. Stannard, U. S. V., and act as military escort. (S. O. 52, Div. A., June 4.)

Under instructions from A. G. O., of Jan. 4 and Jan. 15, 1886, the U. S. troops at Camp Grant, Riverside Park, New York City, and at Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O., will be withdrawn June 30. Upon completion of his duties at Cleveland in connection with Camp Garfield, 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, 23d Inf., will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y.,

and report for duty with his company. (S. O. 52, Div. A., June 4.)

The following transfers in the 4th Art. are ordered: 1st Lieut. C. P. Miller from Bat. C to Bat. G. 1st Lieut. Wm. Everett from I. to C. 1st Lieut. L. H. Walker from G to I. Lieuts. Everett and Walker will join their batteries. (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

This has been an off week in Congress, and our report of what the two Houses have not done is given in various paragraphs elsewhere published.

The House on Tuesday passed the bill to pension the widow of the late Rear Admiral De Kraft, U. S. N., and to give the widow of Commander Marchand \$50 per month.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS IN TEXAS.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS, May —.

From this benighted region a few words may not be amiss, if only to inform you that we are having a most unexampled drought hereabout, and horses, cattle, sheep, and goats are dying by thousands. There is no grass and scarcely any water. Cattle men are in despair, and several, who considered themselves well up in this world's goods, find their condition almost hopeless.

The soldiers are kept patrolling along the line of the Rio Grande, so as to prevent complications in regard to cattle crossing from one side to the other, giving rise to so-called cattle raids. The stock cattle in one instance having strayed across into Mexico were reported as having been stolen by Mexican soldiers. Col. Brackett sent 1st Lieut. A. C. Ducat with fifteen men of Troop L, 3d Cavalry, from Fort Davis to investigate this report, who found the cattle had strayed from McComb's rancho, which faces the river, over into the Republic of Mexico, whence they were subsequently recovered by one of McComb's sons, who went to Presidio del Norte for that purpose, the Mexican Custom-house officers having seized them for the non-payment of duties.

The lieutenant's scouting party went first to Viejo Canon, down which it travelled until it struck the river, thence along the river bank until opposite the old and deserted mission of Pilares, the walls of which are still standing, it never having been reoccupied since the kind-hearted priests were killed many years ago by the savages, during the great uprising. From that point the party continued on until it arrived at the rancho whence the cattle were said to have been driven. The weather was exceedingly hot, though the men and horses did not suffer from thirst, being so near the Bravo. It was found that no Mexican soldiers had been on our soil, nor had they driven off any cattle.

The Mexican authorities appear to be acting in perfect good faith in this matter, but there will always be more or less misunderstanding when the cattle can cross and recross, without any trouble whatever, at low stages of water, when a boy could wade across. A treaty will have to be made in regard to this peculiar feature of international intercourse, as the grazing grounds on both sides of the river are rapidly filling up with actual settlers. The Government of Mexico will enforce its own laws, and we know full well how strictly our Custom-house officers do their duty at all times.

Senator Maxey, of Texas, has already introduced a bill in Congress looking towards this subject, and it is to be hoped it is so drawn as to cover all the points at issue, so that no rupture may occur between the two republics.

Col. Brackett has so arranged his scouting parties that the line from old Fort Quitman to Presidio del Norte is well covered, though it would take a much larger force than that at his disposal to prevent hungry cattle from wandering wherever they feel disposed to go.

NEW MONUMENTS AT GETTYSBURG.

JUNE 2 the Mass. 15th and their friends at an early hour proceeded to the copse of trees in Round Top-ave., where the regimental monument stands. It is of Quincy granite, about 8 feet high, with an Italian bas relief of a soldier at a ready and inscribed "15th Massachusetts." Ex-Attorney-Gen. Charles Devens delivered an oration. The party then went to the monument near the Emmitsburg road erected to Col. George H. Ward on the spot where he was mortally wounded. It is also of Quincy granite with a marble photographic medallion of the Colonel. There, after an address by A. B. Sprague, High Sheriff of Worcester County, Gen. Devens delivered both monuments to the keeping of the Battlefield Monument Association.

FORT CUSTER ITEMS.

THIS is what a correspondent from Fort Custer says: "Troop B, 1st Cavalry, leads the van this season for the number of excellent scores made in a single day's shooting on any one range. On May 17, 84 marksmen scores were tallied at 500 yards. Equally good work has been done by this troop at all the other ranges, and the boys have not got warmed up yet. Let us have another marker from Fort Keogh. Last Saturday afternoon our ears were greeted with the notes of that now unaccustomed, but once familiar and stirring bugle call, 'boots and saddles,' which sent 100 troopers in response, scouring the hills in every direction for two prisoners who had escaped from their sentry while at work on the outskirts of the garrison. Up to dark no trace of them could be found. Both were expecting long sentences for desertion, and were willing to risk a shot or two for the sake of the liberty they are now enjoying. The price of beer has been reduced to 30 cents a bottle."

GEN. J. A. EKIN, U. S. A., of Louisville, Ky., visited friends in Washington this week.

MAJOR C. W. HOBBS, U. S. A., on leave from Newport Barracks, Ky., is visiting friends in Philadelphia.

COLS. G. L. ANDREWS and J. M. WHITTEMORE, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

THE Herald (of Erie, Pa.) May 31, says: Lieut. Percy W. Thompson, U. S. R. M., and his wife, formerly Miss Nellie Snell, are guests of Mrs. Snell, on West Seventh street. Lieut. Thompson has been stationed at Key West the last three years, and is now on waiting orders.

THE STATE TROOPS.

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE.

MEMORIAL DAY parade in New York City was after the usual order, but minus the regular troops from the harbor forts, who had been secured by the Brooklyn Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic at an early date in the season. The parade presented the same features which have been described so often in these columns in former years—the 1st and 2d Divisions of the N. G., S. N. Y., and the same endless procession of Grand Army posts, Zouave companies, juvenile drum corps, and bands of all sizes and descriptions. For once the weather was cool, and but for a slight shower of rain which descended just before the procession started the day would have been perfect for parade purposes. The column was reviewed at the Worth monument by President Cleveland, who was escorted to the stand and back by the Old Guard, in their well-known white coats and bearskins, and with a manual of arms executed by each individual member according to his own choice. The Presidential party, owing to their presence at the Brooklyn parade, arrived late, and long before they took their places on the stand did the head of the column arrive down at 23rd street, where a halt was made until the stand was occupied. With the President was Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, accompanied by Col. M. V. Sheridan and Col. S. E. Blunt, and Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, accompanied by his Adjutant General, W. D. Whipple, and Major J. P. Sanger and 1st Lieut. John Fletcher, his two aides. As soon as the reviewing party had taken position the column started, headed by Brig.-Gen. W. G. Warl, commanding the 1st Brigade, as senior officer, in command of the 1st Division of the National Guard, accompanied by a staff composed of his Asst. Adj. Gen., Insp. of Rifle Practice and his two aides. Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., of the 9th, headed the 1st Brigade, which brought Lieut.-Col. Thos. B. Rand in command of the 9th Regiment, which passed the stand with 10 companies of 14 files front, in State coats, white helmets, and white trousers. Whether the latter are an improvement on the uniform is a very questionable matter. There are many people capable of judging who do not think so, and with these we agree. We have seen the 9th Regiment march better and turn out much stronger. The effect of the want of a proper armory and a good drill hall on the size, instruction, and discipline of the regiment becomes plainer with every appearance of the regiment in public. This refers not only to the rank and file, but also to the officers, whose bearing and salutes in many instances were below anything which can be reasonably expected. Col. Seward had better institute some lessons in sword exercise.

The 12th turned out stronger than has been the case in many years, having a strength of 12 companies of 16 files. It looked very soldierly in the State uniform, pure and simple as it is issued, and the influence of Col. Jones, its soldierly commander, was visible in the bearing and marching of the command. It is, however, true, that in several cases salutes were ill-timed and slovenly rendered, and that the officers are not all as familiar with the handling of their weapon as they should be. This matter should be attended to. The regiment, however, as a whole, deserves credit for its evident improvement, and it is fast taking its place among the largest and best organizations of the State. The next year, when it will be quartered in its new armory, will doubtless bring it up to this status.

The 11th, under Col. Stewart, is assuming a more American appearance, but the white additions to the State uniform are subject to the same remarks as those made on the 9th Regiment. Its strength, 9 companies of 14 files each, with blanks in the rear rank, is about equal to that with which the regiment has turned out for years past, but the appearance of the men indicates that the old element is disappearing and that a younger and better class of men is gradually taking its place. Salutes by officers were in many cases abominable.

A general burst of applause broke out when the white-coated 22d, headed by Gilmore's Band, made its appearance. The men carried themselves according to the well-known high reputation of the regiment. They had 12 companies of 16 files, a strength hardly up to that of a regiment of this kind, but the armory trouble acts as a heavy trammel to the proper development of the organization, and until it is suitably quartered no considerable increase in numbers can be expected. The command marched by in fine style, but in several cases salutes might be improved.

The 23d made room for the 2d (Gatling) Battery, under command of Captain F. P. Earle. Its bright, well kept pieces, the soldierly appearance of the personnel of the battery, the creditable mounts, showed it to be one of the best organizations of its kind. The difficulty of bringing an artillery organization of this kind to anything like a proper standard of efficiency among State troops is well known, and the hard and earnest labor performed by both officers and men to raise it to its present condition deserves the highest praise and encouragement.

The 1st Battery with its muzzle loaders made a fair appearance, but the salutes by the officers were ill-timed and badly executed.

This wound up the 1st Brigade and General Louis Fitzgerald at the head of a handsomely mounted staff, led the 2d Brigade past the reviewing point.

He was followed by the 7th Regiment who, with a swinging, free, and elastic step swept by the stand with 22 companies of 20 files front, a magnificent turnout, finely officered, well under control, with straight alignments, and exact distances, the movement of every man giving evidence of careful instruction. The 7th is so well known that it is unnecessary to comment any further upon its appearance and action on the occasion.

If the 69th would stick to the State uniform and not spoil it by the addition of all sorts of un-American and un-military appliances their appearance would be much more creditable. The regiments which wore the State uniform without addition and alteration, although some of them only half the size of the 69th, made a much more military show. The regiment, however, deserves credit for its enthusiasm, healthy condition as is indicated by a turnout

of 12 commands of 20 files, the robust physique of its rank and file, and the fine style of marching exhibited on this occasion. If Col. Cavanagh would take some of his officers in hand and teach them how to march and to carry themselves and their swords and how to salute he could make a decided improvement in his command.

The 8th, under Col. George D. Scott, brought out 7 companies of 16 files, a turnout extremely creditable under the circumstances. Small as the regiment was, its appearance in the soldierly State uniform and its handsome marching and bearing made up for its deficiency in size. This organization has improved wonderfully during the past few months, and although it falls below some others in point of numbers its improved prospects with regard to the new armory and the practical principles which govern its management will soon bring it again to the standard of the renowned Washington Grays of yore.

The 71st, under Col. E. A. McAlpin, doubtless think that with their white belts and trousers, shoulder scales, and other additions they have improved the State uniform and the appearance of the regiment, but they are mistaken. They looked like the old-fashioned 4th of July soldiers rather than like a practical body of men organized for business. They had 9 companies of 16 files and while the men marched well the officers distinguished themselves by bad salutes.

The 71st Regiment was the last regiment of the National Guard which passed the stand, and of the rest which followed we have only to mention a battalion of U. S. Marines, of 3 companies of 16 files front, and the sailors with their Gatling guns, divided into 11 commands of 16 files. It gives us pleasure to point out the fine marching and bearing of the marines especially, while the jolly tars formed one of the most picturesque features of the procession. The thundering rounds of applause which greeted them at every step of the parade were well earned. Grand Army post after Grand Army post followed in almost endless array, and when the whole had filed past the stand the afternoon was far advanced. The appearance of the Regular and State troops on the occasion has seldom been excelled, and looking at the parade as a whole, it was one of the neatest and best which has ever passed the stand. Credit is due to Lieut. Harry Bencke, of the 22d Regiment, and his guard, which was composed of details of 3 men from each regiment, for their firmness and impartiality in taking charge of the stand, which may justly be called the most disagreeable and thankless occupation connected with the ceremonies.

Another incident of the parade which deserves favorable mention is the prompt and effective action of Co. E, 9th Regiment, Capt. S. E. Japha, in clearing the way for the column on 5th Avenue. Below 23d Street, through neglect of the police, a dense crowd had been permitted to collect and the advance of the column was stopped. Gen. Ward sent his Chief of Staff, Col. Robert Olyphant, with a request to Police Captain Williams to clear the way, but Williams (according to information from a reliable source) declined in a surly manner, saying that it was not his business, and that a lieutenant of the 23d had charge. Gen. Ward then ordered the first company of the 9th Regiment to advance and clear the track. Capt. Japha advanced his company in column of fours until close up to the obstructionists, then formed left front into line, and gave the command arms port. Thus this single company, without blow or violence, managed to drive before it a crowd probably 50 times its size down to 16th Street, and the parade proceeded without further interruption, showing that a firm front and determination are sure of success in such cases.

In closing the story we take occasion to call attention to the fact that en route from the armory to the rendezvous the tactical position of the pieces is the right shoulder or support, and not the carry arms port. We noticed at least three regiments which disregarded this well-established requirement by marching their men unreasonable distances at carry, and among them one of the best organizations in the State.

IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the procession was one of the largest and most impressive that has ever taken place. It started long before the column could be put in motion in New York, and in fact it was nearly concluded before the President, who also took the Brooklyn review, left the stand for the former city. The 23d Regiment, under command of Col. Charles L. Fincke, escorted the President to his position, and well did they perform their task. The military contingent was composed of Light Battery F and foot batteries C, E, L and M of the 5th U. S. Artillery, under command of Maj. M. P. Miller, the Marines from the Navy-yard, under command of Col. Heywood, the usual contingent of sailors, and the 2d Division of the National Guard, under command of Maj. Gen. E. L. Molineux. The line was drawn up along Bedford avenue with the United States troops on the right. The street is rather narrow, and the line had to be formed back well on the curb to allow the carriages and the escorting regiment to pass, but everything was accomplished in admirable order. The Division Staff was followed by the neat-looking Signal Corps, the 3d Brigade, the 4th Brigade, and the 3d Battery.

When the President, his escort and the Grand Marshal approached, each command presented arms successively, and after the former had passed they were brought to a carry arms and remained at attention while other guests were passing.

The column was formed by breaking from the right to march to the left, and while the Army and Navy contingents were passing in front of the Division they were saluted by each organization successively, in accordance with par. 228 R.

The Regulars, Marines and sailors, on account of their firm military bearing, swinging and easy marching, were universal objects of admiration, while the State troops were up to the standard of their best performances. The troops were dismissed as soon as Flatbush avenue was reached, and each command wheeled out of the column without further orders. The parade was executed in exceedingly good shape. Through the breaking away of an unmanageable horse a couple of men were slightly injured, but as the ambulance corps was in the procession, they were at once well cared for and no serious results happened.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE N. Y. CAMP.

In G. O. 14, of June 2, Adjutant General Josiah Porter directs the following modification of G. O. 9, current series: The 9th Separate Company is relieved from camp duty and the 12th is detached in its place, the 10th Company will go to camp July 24 instead of 31, and the 33d July 31 instead of July 24.

BATTALION ORGANIZATIONS.

The separate companies will compose the provisional battalions. The First—1st, 8th, 25th and 24th companies; the Second—2d, 20th, 21st and 30th companies; the Third—10th, 12th, 8th and 30th companies; the Fourth—3d, 7th, 21st and 33d companies; the Fifth—4th, 14th, 15th and 23d companies; the Sixth—16th, 27th, 30th and 37th companies; the Seventh—13th, 24th, 26th and 28th companies.

COMMANDERS AND INSTRUCTORS.

To carry out the purpose of the establishment of the State camp as a camp of instruction, it is constituted a military post, and the following officers are detailed for duty thereat: Maj. Gen. Josiah Porter, Post Commander; Col. Frederick Phisterer, Post Adjutant; 1st Lieut. N. B. Thurston, 2nd Regt., is Instructor of Guards. The provisional battalions will be commanded as follows: 1st by Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, 2d by Lieut. Col. J. B. Selden, 3d by Lieut. Col. C. C. Clobridge, 4th by Lieut. Col. W. J. Harding, 5th by Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Welsh, 6th by Lieut. Col. Heman Dowd, 12th Regt.; 6th by Maj. John J. Riker, 12th Regt.; 7th by Maj. J. Fred. Ackerman, 18th Regiment.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Maj. W. F. Duncan, Surg. 22d Regt., and 1st Lieuts. John Gerin, Asst. Surg. 2d Sep. Co., and Benjamin L. Holt, Asst. Surg. 1st Sep. Co., from July 24 to July 31, 1886; Maj. Lewis Balch, Surg. 10th Battalion, 1st Lieuts. Chas. W. Crispell, Asst. Surg. 14th Sep. Co., and Wm. F. Clute, Asst. Surg. 30th Sep. Co., from July 31 to Aug. 7, 1886; Lieut. Myron S. Watkins, Asst. Surg. 30th Sep. Co., from July 17 to July 24, 1886.

The Chief of Ordnance will detail one officer of his department for duty at the State camp as Post Quartermaster and Commissary. The officers detailed above will report on arrival in camp to the Post Commander for further instructions. Battalion Commanders will each select officers for the positions of Adjutant and A. Q. M. and A. C. S., and non-commissioned staff officers and one clerk each. Field officers will be furnished with horses by the Post Quartermaster.

On the journey to and march into camp, the senior officer present will command all the troops. On arrival in camp such officer will report to the Post Commander for further orders. Regimental and Battalion Commanders, on arrival in camp, will direct their commissaries of subsistence to report for duty while in camp, to the Post Commissary, without being, however, relieved from duty with their regiments or battalions.

The routine of duty in camp will be announced from time to time in post orders. Brigade evolutions will not be practiced; reviews will not be tendered except by orders from General Headquarters; no rifle practice will take place in camp; and as little time as possible will be devoted in movements, which can be as well practiced in armories.

The State service uniform will be worn as prescribed in the Regulations; on drill, fatigue and when not on actual duty the fatigue coat, H. 835, may be worn. White helmets will not be required in camp, and will not be taken there; nor any musicians except those regularly enlisted.

The Surgeon-General is charged with the general supervision and direction of the medical department at the camp, and is authorized to select two competent persons to perform the duties of post hospital stewards under his direction, who will receive for their service transportation, ration, and what is allowed by law to hospital stewards.

The troops will be paid in camp, and pay will be allowed to officers and enlisted men present for the days on which the regiment or company arrives at, and departs from, the camp; and for such other days of the tour during which they are present, at least from guard mounting in the morning until after retreat or dress parade in the evening, provided their whole stay in camp does not consist simply in coming to camp on Saturday, spending Sunday and Monday there, and returning on Friday to depart again on Saturday.

The other provisions of the orders are the usual ones relating to the medical department, rations, reports, rolls, etc., and as they are well known we omit them. All important points are included in above synopsis.

Blank ammunition at the rate of 20 rounds per man will be allowed.

Commanding officers of regiments and of separate companies will telegraph to the post commander before their departure the exact number of officers and enlisted men of their commands who leave for camp.

Band Leader Dodsworth, of the 13th Regiment, will be in charge of the post band. Regimental bands and band leaders will not be required in camp, and will not be taken there; nor any musicians except those regularly enlisted.

The Surgeon-General is charged with the general supervision and direction of the medical department at the camp, and is authorized to select two competent persons to perform the duties of post hospital stewards under his direction, who will receive for their service transportation, ration, and what is allowed by law to hospital stewards.

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endanger the lives of men in rank and of innocent people, men, women, and children on the sidewalks viewing the parade.

NO INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The following extract from the minutes of proceedings of a meeting of the Council held on May 12, 1886, has been received by the National Rifle Association: "Letter from Gen. Wingate, president of the National Rifle Association of America, inviting a team of British volunteers to compete against a team of American National Guardsmen, at Creedmoor, in September next, having been read, the Council, after anxious consideration, passed the following resolution: 'The Council of the National Rifle Association regret that they find it impossible to send a team to America this year.'"

NEW YORK.

A correspondent writes us: "The staff of the 11th Inf., N. G. S. N. Y., evidently have a high sense of the dignity of their office, which they did their best to impress on the spectators of the Decoration Day parade at a halt in Fifth avenue, near Thirty-second street. The passing of the bottle was well done, and showed careful practice; still, we thought the finest feature of the exhibition was the manner in which a staff officer of his comrades' horses with his own feed. This was very humorous indeed, and suited to the occasion of a memorial parade."

The horse of Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., of the 9th Regiment, fell with its rider during the parade on Memorial Day, and although the Colonel's head was badly cut, no bones were broken, and, we are glad to say, no serious injury resulted.

The 1st Brigade Examining Board, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Heman Dowd, 12th Inf.; Major C. A. H. Bartlett, 9th, and Major G. A. Miller, 22d Regt., has been ordered to convene at the 12th Regiment armory on June 8.

The 12th Regiment will go to Creedmoor—Cos. A, C, D, H, and K, Thursday, June 10; Cos. B, E, F, G, and I, Tuesday, June 15.

INSPECTIONS OF SEPARATE COMPANIES.

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
2d Separate Co., Auburn, May 27.....	4 91 95	5 5	100
25th Separate Co., Canandaigua, May 28.....	2 28 30	2 20 22	52
34th Separate Co., Geneva, May 28.....	3 55 58	4 4	62
12th Separate Co., Troy, June 1.....	2 65 67	27 27	94
21st Separate Co., Troy, June 1.....	2 68 70	1 1 2	72

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BUFFALO MILITARY NOTES.

The chief feature of the Decoration Day observances in Buffalo was the parade of the military. The 65th and 74th Regiments did not parade anywhere near their full force, but their marching was very good. The G. A. R. men turned out strong and looked well. The color guard carrying about 50 old battle flags was the principal attraction. The line of march was not long, something for which the boys were very thankful as the day was very hot.

Guard mount and battalion drills keep the men pretty busy now, and each drill seems to be an improvement on the preceding one. The battalion drills of the 65th are all well attended and the drilling is something to be proud of. Their guard mounts are also very good. The 74th is paying most of its attention to this latter feature, and the right and left wings alternate every week in performing this duty. The attendance is not as good as it might be. One chief fault with the men in our local regiments, principally noticeable in the 74th, is the way in which some of the men shuffle about in the performance of their duty, having apparently no style about them and caring little for making the drills successful. This should be corrected by company officers. Discipline in the matter of saluting officers is also very lax and some of the officers do not seem to know enough to return a salute when they get one. Both regiments should share this criticism about equally and we hope soon to see an improvement.

The Scoville Rifles, Co. F, 74th Regt., will assemble at the armory on the Saturdays during June at 6.30 P. M., in heavy marching order, and will take conveyance out to the Park meadows where they will go through a skirmish drill by bugle call. This company has been drilling hard and systematically all winter and are quite proficient in everything. The bayonet exercise is the only thing they have not ventured on. The weekly drills of the company have been well attended, but it requires every effort on the part of the officers to get out 12 files for a parade. The boys seem to prefer to pay their dollar and stay away.

It is rumored that Capt. Garrett Brier, of the 7th Battery, contemplates resigning. The battery has been very prosperous under his management, and are at present a fine, well-drilled body of men. They have the spirit and swing to them in marching that no other company in the city possesses.

Co. E, 74th Regiment (Buffalo City Cadets), is now well installed in its new home, and appear to enjoy it. Their attendance is very good at drills, but they can stand a heap of drilling. They have many new recruits in ranks which accounts for this.

There is now considerable speculation as to who will go to camp and how many each regiment will take. We venture the opinion that the number will not be such as to call forth much comment for its magnitude in either regiment. But those that do go will be those who have been attending drills and learning something, so that if Buffalo regiments do not get much praise for a large turnout they will undoubtedly make it up in drilling.

The 74th leaves Buffalo July 3, a bad time of year for many clerks and business men, who are compelled at that time to start on the latter half year's work, or on a new quarter. Thus many will be obliged to remain at home. All are waiting anxiously for orders. The 65th leaves two weeks later, and will probably take 350 men.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

To increase interest in the study of military science and tactics on the part of officers of the Ohio National Guard, Adjt.-Gen. Axline proposes to issue at stated periods lists of questions to be answered in writing by the officers. The answers are to be forwarded to the Adjutant General's Office at stated periods. The following is the first list to the Infantry arm:

1. After the 1st sergeant has formed the company, called the roll, and saluted, shall he return to his post or wait for a command to do so? 2. In dismissing the company at the command (1) arms, (2) port, do the guides and file closers execute arms port? 3. State the different positions assumed and commands given by the commanding officer in the company inspection in armory. 4. In what commands does the preparatory command, company, appear? 5. When do the file closers start through between the fours without command? 6. Marching in column of fours, arms at carry, the command is given (1) left front into line, (2) double time, (3) march, does the first set of fours come to a right shoulder or remain at a carry at the command double time? 7. Being in line in single rank, to advance by the right of platoons in double time, what commands are given by the chief of platoons? 8. What positions are taken by the regimental staff officers and non-commissioned staff officers at dress parade? 9. Through what channel should official correspondence pass from subordinates to superior officers, and vice versa? 10. What kind of paper should be used in all official correspondence? How folded? How briefed? Where and how make endorsements thereon?

James C. Howe has been elected and commissioned colonel of the 2d Regiment, vice Hetrick, resigned.
Joseph E. Seckler is now 1st Lieutenant Co. C, 3d Regiment, vice Hayes, resigned. F. G. S.

MICHIGAN STATE ENCAMPMENT.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LANSING, June 1, 1886.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11 provides that the brigade encampment of State troops, in command of Brig.-Gen. I. C. Smith, for this year, will commence at Island Lake, on Thursday, June 15, and end on Monday, July 19, next ensuing. There will be no target practice, as it has been found necessary to omit it at this encampment.

The entire staff of the Commander-in-Chief will be present, if possible, during the whole service of the encampment. It will also be mounted, and the necessary horses and equipments will be provided by the Q. M. Department.

On the recommendation of the Insp.-Gen., Brig.-Gen. Jas. H. Kidd, Col. H. M. Duffield, Aaron T. Bliss, James N. Cox, and Lieut.-Col. George H. Hopkins are detailed as Asst. Insp.-Gens. for special duty at the encampment.

In addition to the inspection directed in Section 70 of the Military Law, the Insp.-General may require such drill and battalion manoeuvres, under his supervision, as he may deem necessary to show the instruction of the troops. During the whole term of duty troops and camp will be under the inspection and observation of Maj. Alexander C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., who has been detailed by the War Department for that purpose.

The white helmet, with only the spike, will be worn by the brigade officers, the field and staff officers of regiments, and all company officers and enlisted men. Black helmets will not be brought to camp.

On the forenoon of Monday, June 19, the troops will be inspected and reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief.

CALIFORNIA.

The resignation of Col. J. J. Tobin as Assistant Adjutant General, tendered by him to accept the appointment of Private Secretary to the Governor, has been accepted, and Capt. Perrie Kewen, A. D. C. on staff of the 2d Brigade, has been appointed in his place. Adjt. Gen. Cosby in General Orders says that he deems it a pleasing duty, to recognize the fidelity, ability and courtesy always shown by Col. Tobin in the discharge of his duties, and extends to him its sincere wishes for his future welfare.

NEW JERSEY.

The Decoration Day parade of the 1st Brigade at Orange was more satisfactory in number and appearance than has been the case in many a year. Brig. Gen. D. S. Steele was in command. The brigade was reviewed in the forenoon by Gov. Abbott, and the afternoon review was taken by Maj. Gen. J. W. Plume. When the whole was over muster and inspection took place—certainly a hard day's work. The following organizations took part in the order named: 5th Regiment, Col. Barnard; 1st Regiment, Col. Campbell; 4th Regiment, Col. Dickenson; 2d Regiment, Col. Stevens; 2d Battalion, Lieut. Col. Moore; 1st Battalion, Lieut. Col. Conzond; 3d Battalion, Maj. Snyder; Gatling Battery, Gen. Drake.

GENERAL FORREST'S ILLITERACY.

"Yes," said Colonel McLure, Appointment Clerk of the Post Office Department, to a Washington Critic reporter, "General Forrest, of the Confederate army, though a born cavalry general, was one of the most illiterate men that lived. He and orthography, etymology, syntax and prosody were mortal foes. I have frequently seen letters from him. They would have made Josh Billings and Petroleum V. Nasby as jealous as a young girl is of her first sweetheart. As many battles as he was in, he could never spell an engagement as being other than a 'fite.' I saw one letter from him in which he said he had been in the war a long time, and had come to the conclusion that to be successful it was necessary 'to git thar the fastest with the mostest men.'"

Forrest's father died in 1837, leaving a large young family dependent upon him for support. The only opportunity he had for schooling in his youth was a few of the winter months. By his energy and ability he not only succeeded in maintaining them but had acquired before the war a large fortune. He entered the Confederate service as a private and surrendered at Gainesville, May 9, 1865, as a Lieutenant-General.

THE THIRD CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your paper of May 15, containing a "Retrospect of Forty Years," which is a partial history of the good work done by the 3d Cav. since its organization, the writer neglects to say that Lieut.-Col. Wm. B. Royall commanded the 3d Cav. at the conflict on the Rose Bud, Wyo., June 17, where Capt. Guy V. Henry was severely wounded and nine enlisted men of the 3d Cav. were killed and fifteen wounded. Lieut.-Col. Royall, now colonel of the 4th Cav., and doing good service in Arizona against the Apaches, was in command of the 3d Cav., and five companies of the 2d Cav., at the battle of the Rose Bud, and no officer in the Army ever did better or harder work than he on the Sioux campaign of 1876.

At the Cheyenne outbreak of January, 1879, when Captain Wessells was wounded, nine enlisted men killed and ten wounded, and at the fight on the "Dry Big Wash," Ariz., July 17, 1882, where Lieuts. Converse and Morgan were wounded, that portion of the 3d Cav., which was in the field was commanded by Major Andrew W. Evans (since retired), than whom there is no braver officer and gentleman in the United States Army.

I am, with great respect,

ONE WHO HAS CAMPAIGNED WITH BOTH THESE OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday, May 28.

THE HOT WIND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Some weeks since I wrote to you observing the serene indifference of the public in the United States to the murder of Capt. Crawford.

I remarked that there was apparently a hot wind of public opinion for some neighbors and a cold wind for others. If I said Capt. Crawford had been shot by Canadian militia, when speaking to them on the frontier, we should have a howling hot wind of opinion—the American Eagle would spread her wings and a payment, a just payment, of \$50,000 to Capt. Crawford's family would certainly result, or war. But the half-breed Mexican republic shoots your brave officer down like a dog, and the American republic is as serene as if nothing had happened. Now, however, the hot wind is blowing furiously. Dame Britannia is, as my troop sergeant major used to say, "in a doose of a stew." The Eagle has spread her wings, and the hot tempest is stirring up all around. What can it be about? Surely something dreadful has happened. The New York Herald is rampant, so let us inquire diligently into the fearful cause of such disruption. The mountain in labor is delivered of its mouse, and lo and behold, it's a rickety police tug has taken in tow a smack with, it is declared,

canvas tacked on to her stern, while others swear that that cloth was not there, and that the name of the United States ship was clearly to be seen! It is enough to make poor Crawford turn in his grave.

I am not in a position to decide if the rickety tug is right or wrong, but I do feel justified in saying Americans should be more dignified; members of Congress should carefully weigh all such matters coming before them, checking hot winds, and cold winds, both of which are unworthy of your great country, and dealing out equal justice at the extreme West as well as nearer home.

Depend on this, if they do not get a handsome payment for Capt. Crawford's family, they will shake confidence in this country in a small but most brave and faithful army, which cannot with dignity be left smarting under its insult, while looking on at the fishing smack fuss, got up some day, by those interested in the price of fish!

WASHINGTON WATER WORKS EXTENSION.

The House sub-Committee having in charge the bill making appropriation for continuing the work on the Washington water works extension have recommended that the money asked for by the Engineer Department—\$385,000—be appropriated to complete the work. The sub-Committee were very much interested in Captain Hoxie's criticism of the method of driving the tunnel adopted, and admired the ability with which he presented his views. They were not convinced, however, that any deeper excavation (as he advised) would have improved the rock through which the tunnel is driven, and that point was practically abandoned. As to the lining of the part to be lined, whether with concrete or brick, no engineer who testified was willing to dispense with the brick shell, except that Gen. Meigs thought each section should be treated with brick, stone or concrete, as the judgment of the engineer in charge should suggest. The sub-Committee are unconvinced that any censure is attributable to Capt. Symons or Major Lydecker in the plans adopted, and they were very favorably impressed by Capt. Symons' explanations and defence of his methods.

(From the New York Tribune.)

OUR ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE.

When Farragut at Mobile Bay dashed through the shot and shell
Upon the Metacomb's deck who fought so long and well,
Who gloomed a fiery god of war where hostile bullets flew,
And dying sailors blessed his name—
Our Admiral of the Blue!

When fever reeked in Panama, and death was on the gale,
We saw his starry pennant fly above the snowy sail—
And 'neath it was a faithful heart that every sailor knew
Would care for him in life and death—
Our Admiral of the Blue—

I think of starlit tropic nights, of sunlit tropic days,
Of shivering waves that break in foam in Cartagena's bays;
Then by upon his noble breast the flag we loved of yore,
Our sailor came and conquered peace—
Our Admiral of the Blue.

Long may his pennant fan the breeze, long may its stars of white
Be to his loyal seamen as a beacon in the night;
And when on earthly waters the Admiral sails no more
Then by upon his noble breast the flag we loved of yore,
Oh, tears from many a weeping eye that pennant shall bedew,
When forth he sails on unknown seas—
Our Admiral of the Blue.

IRVING KING.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The reception at St. Paul, June 2, to General Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., by the Minnesota Commandery was a well-arranged and successful occasion, and the General was thoroughly pleased. Previous to the reception, the officers of the commandery were duly invested. The total membership of this thriving commandery is now 164.

A meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery is called at Oshkosh, June 5, at which G. O. Eaton, J. E. Heg and H. C. Heg will be balloted for. The following resolution was adopted at this meeting:

Resolved, That this commandery has heard with amazement and indignation of the treasonable utterances lately made by Jeff Davis, at Montgomery, Atlanta, and other places in the South. These utterances show that this arch traitor seeks to revive the spirit of disunion and treason, and in view of the fact that at countless sacrifice of blood and treasure the union of the States has long since been firmly restored, we regard his attempt to rekindle the fire of disunion between the North and South as infamous in the last degree. The reports that many citizens of the South have endorsed the sentiments uttered by Jeff Davis excites our uncontrollable surprise and regret, and we declare it to be our unalterable purpose to maintain the friendly relations now existing between the two sections, and to resist and resist all efforts whether by speech or act to reopen the wounds of disunion. We not only deplore the fact that the late head and front of the great Rebellion has been honored and lionized by many people of the South, but we reprobate, condemn and denounce their action in so doing.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. M. P.—The address of Colonel Charles King, U. S. A., is Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

National Guard.—You had neither fulfilled your contract as to period of service nor as to payment of dues, and, therefore, the action of your company in dishonorably discharging you was quite justifiable.

F. V. W.—The next retirement for age in the Medical Department, U. S. Army, is that of Surg.-Gen. Robert Murray, U. S. A., August 6, 1886. No list of candidates, such as you ask for, has been published.

O. W.—Your question is obscure. After discharge from the Army you might, of course, enlist in the Marine Corps, but that would be a further question to be decided by the proper officer of that corps.

C. E. H. asks: Company marching in column of fours, in quick time, right in front, the command is given "on right into line, double time, march," does the leading four take up double time or keep on marching in quick time? Ans.—All take up the double time.

Constant Reader asks whether or not the date for the next examination of candidates for the Revenue Marine has been decided upon; and the probable number of vacancies. Ans.—The annual examination for admission to the grade of Cadet is now being held at the Treasury Department. No examination for admission to grade of Asst. Engrs. will be held before next spring.

Loyalty asks: "In which Division of the 7th Army Corps was Light Battery L, 4th U. S. Artillery, when stationed at Suffolk, Va., July to December, 1862?" Ans.—To Sept. 8, 1862, it was attached to the command known as U. S. Forces, Suffolk, Va., under Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield; then to the same command under Gen. John A. Peck. These troops had no numerical designation as a division.

Trumpeter asks: 1. Are trumpeters of light batteries N. G. S. N. Y. entitled to wear the braid on the breast of the State uniform dress coat, also two stripes down

the outside seam of trousers? **ANS.**—Yes. See Pars. 834 and 845 of the Regulations S. N. Y.

2. Are trumpeters musicians in the military sense? **ANS.**—Yes. They are field music.

Pennsylvania asks: To deploy column on first company (or division) "four left, march;" with the battalion at right shoulder, does the captain of the 1st company dress his command while at a "right shoulder," and then bring them to a support, or do they come to a carry, and, if so, by what command? **ANS.**—Although in this movement the tactics do not prescribe the command carry arms before dressing, it is a well understood fact that dressing at right shoulder is not permissible, and in accordance with this fact it is the general custom that after the command "stand fast" the captain of the subdivision concerned gives the command carry arms and then dresses his men.

Ex-Rebel asks: Were there any acts of conscription, or any compulsory service in the Confederate Army at the South during the years 1861 and 1862? I hold that service there during that period was voluntary. It is claimed by others that men were forced into the Confederate Army from the commencement of the War of Secession? **ANS.**—A conscription act was passed by the Confederate Congress as early in the War as April 16, 1862. It included every man between the ages of 18 and 35, not legally exempt. Another act was passed in 1863 extending the ages to include all between 18 and 55, requiring conscripts to report voluntarily at the con-

script camps and punishing those who did not as deserters. No substitutes were allowed. In 1865 the limits of age were 17 and 55.

X. asks: 1. An infantry company and a battery of light artillery, the latter dismounted for the time being, are being reviewed together. The commission of the artillery captain antedates that of the infantry captain, which organization is entitled to the right of the line under par. 9, U. S. A. Regulations? **ANS.**—The infantry, unless the artillery were serving and armed as infantry.

2. On Memorial Day the same organizations, the battery parading dismounted, turn out with a G. A. R. Post, and sundry civil organizations; the marshal assigns the infantry company to the right of line. Has the marshal a right to make such assignment under the last clause of par. 9 of the U. S. Regulations? **ANS.**—The last sentence of par. 9 does not refer to occasions of ceremony, and the grand marshal had, therefore, no alternative than to post the troops as he did.

SALUTES BY BATTALIONS AND DETACHMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, A. G. O.,
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1886.

Mr. Wm. C. Church, Editor Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 31st inst., requesting decision on certain points in Tactics, I am directed to com-

municate for your information the following views of the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army in regard to the questions submitted by you:

First Question.—A battalion marching is saluted by another organization. Do all the officers of the battalion return the salute, or only the commanding officer?

Answer.—All the officers of the marching battalion should salute as they pass the colors of the other. That all the officers of the marching battalion should salute is inferred from the rules for saluting prescribed for the officers of the old and new guards marching past each other, pages 369 and 371 Infantry Tactics. It may be remarked that the compliments paid by one armed party to another are those prescribed in paragraphs 733, 735, and 818 Infantry Tactics. Should one armed battalion pass another, neither carrying the national or regimental colors, no compliments are prescribed by Regulations or Tactics.

Section Question.—Does par. 702 of the Tactics mean that only the commanding officer is to be saluted by an officer in command of a detachment? If so, does he bring his detachment to a carry? If all other superior officers are to be saluted, does he then bring his detachment to a carry, or does he only salute?

Answer.—The officer commanding the detachment should bring it to a "carry" and himself salute the commanding officer and all general officers. Other superior officers should not be saluted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

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NAVY PAY OFFICE,
27 STATE ST., NEW YORK, May 10, 1886.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock A. M. on the 8th day of June, 1886, for supplying such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables, fresh bread, Navy bread, for baking Navy bread, and for water, as may be required at the following Navy Yards and Stations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Newport, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; and Mare Island, Cal.
Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained upon application at the Inspection Provisions and Clothing at any of the Navy Yards or to the Pay Officers at Stations.
Proposals may be made for one or more articles deliverable at one or more Yards or Stations, and will be considered separately for each article and place of delivery.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and marked "Proposals for fresh provisions, water or baking."
A. H. GILMAN,
Pay Director, U. S. Navy.

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JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 28, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Wednesday, the 16th day of June, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering 100,000 gallons Mineral Oil, at the Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, in cases of two five gallon cans each.
Deliveries to commence not sooner than July 1, and be completed by August 15, 1886, in such quantities, and at such times, between those dates, as may be agreed upon.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.
Blanks and full information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application.
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Assistant Quartermaster Gen'l, U. S. Army.

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JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 25, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time,) on Wednesday, the 23d day of June, 1886, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as stationery, ranges, heaters, office and barrack furniture, farriers' tools, horse-and-mule shoes, miscellaneous hardware, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the supplies bid for.

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Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for —," at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SEXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster Gen'l, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
HOUSTON ST., Cor. Greene, May 25, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A. M., June 25, 1886, for the transportation from Long Island City to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery of the remains of the soldiers who may die at the military posts of Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, whenever required, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887.

Also for the transportation during the same period of the remains of those who may die at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth from those posts respectively to the Cypress Hills National Cemetery, and for the remains of those who may die at Governor's Island, from the Battery, New York city, to the cemetery.

Proposals will be received for all of the posts, or for Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler combined, and the others separately.

A plain hearse must be furnished, and carriages when required for those who must necessarily accompany the remains.

Proposals must state separately the price for each carriage and the price for the hearse, which must include all expenses for removal of the remains to the grave. Digging and re-filling of grave to be done by the Government. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

(Signed) **HENRY C. HODGES,**
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.,
Depot Quartermaster.

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It will be of interest to our readers to learn that a syndicate of business men have recently organized the Foreign Express Company, Limited, for the purpose of transacting a general express business between the United States and foreign countries. The new company has issued a pamphlet containing tables of express charges, and from them an exact calculation of the cost of expressage to the principal foreign centres from New York and interior points of the United States and in the opposite direction may be obtained. The approximate time in transit of express goods is also given to all important points. Heretofore any navy officer having packages to send to or from abroad have entrusted them to Mr. Stevens, the U. S. Despatch Agent, Trafalgar square, London, or to Mr. Howe, the U. S. Despatch Agent, Post-office building, New York, to go forward as freight or await an opportunity of transmitting them by some personal friend. It is encouraging to know that the new company promises to provide a cheap, regular, and rapid system for the despatch of parcels and goods. Mr. James W. Quintard, the steamship man, has been elected president, and has located the office of the company at No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton street, New York. The London office of the company is the Foreign Parcel Agency, 4 Guildhall Chambers, 33 Basinghall street, E. C. London, Eng. Goods forwarded there will be sent home prepaid or collected in accordance with sender's wishes.

RUSSIA'S DEFIANCE.

The launch of the *Tchesmé* and the opening of the new dock at Sebastopol by the Czar of Russia has been made the occasion of grand ceremonies and festivities. A number of officers and men, many of them very old, who were present and took part in the memorable siege, were brought from different parts of the empire that no opportunity should be lost of recalling that event, and emphasizing the change that has taken place. Connected with the proceedings is the issue of an Imperial order addressed to the Black Sea Fleet, as follows:

MAY 20.

To the Commanders, Officers, and Sailors of the Black Sea Fleet:

More than 30 years have now elapsed since the Black Sea Fleet, after accomplishing heroic deeds, sacrificed itself for the welfare of Russia, the brave men who served in it transferring themselves in spirit to the memorable heights of Sebastopol. This fleet is now being reconstituted, to the joy of the Fatherland, which so long mourned its loss. My will and thoughts are directed to the peaceful development of the nation's welfare. Circumstances, however, may render the fulfilment of my wishes difficult, and may force me to the armed defence of the dignity of the Empire. You will go with me in this with the devotion and constancy which your ancestors displayed in response to the appeal of my grandfather, and which caused astonishment to their contemporaries. On the sea which witnessed their gallant exploits I confide to you the defence of the honor and safety of Russia.

The *Tchesmé* has the following dimensions. Length, 339 ft. 6 in.; width, 69 ft.; depth, 26 ft. 5 in.;

displacement, 10,181 tons; 18-in. armor, and an armament of six 12-in., seven torpedo, and ten machine guns. The dimensions of the gunboats which were laid down on the same day are: Length, 210 ft.; width, 35 ft.; depth, 10 ft.; displacement, 1,224 tons; armament, two 8-in., one 6-in., two torpedo, and six machine guns.

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Total Surplus, - \$2,607,785.49

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has been learned. The chilled cast-iron armor plate used at these trials was 125 centimetres, or say 48 inches thick. The compound plates used in October, 1884, were only 48 centimetres thick, and the 100-ton gun had a superabundance of power to pierce them. That was known before the trial. But that gun could no more injure a 4 foot thick compound plate than it could the ocean. It would, however, sooner disintegrate a chilled cast iron than it would a compound plate of the same thickness."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The German garrisons in Alsace and Lorraine are to be increased.

The Admiralty intend, it is said, to abolish bands on all British vessels except flag ships.

A PAPER is to be read at the Royal United Service Institution presently on a British Imperial Army and Navy, in which the Colonies are to have a share pro rata.

The British troops on the Nile are to be withdrawn on the earliest possible date to Cairo, and no place south of that city is proposed to be garrisoned by Europeans. The occupation has cost England in direct payments \$35,000,000, and Egypt at least as much more. Who has gained by it?

The War Fund of the German Empire is kept at Spandau in the Juliusburg, one of the most inaccessible towers in the world. The huge safe contains 120 million marks (thirty million dollars) in gold coin. Each million is divided among ten bags containing 100,000 marks each—two-thirds in twenty-mark pieces, one-third in ten-mark pieces. There are three other reserve funds of the Empire deposited in this tower—viz., the Invalid Fund, the Fortress Fund and the Fund for the Construction of the House of Parliament.

The *Revue Maritime* is of opinion that it would be a glaring mistake for an admiral to cause his fleet to be preceded by torpedo boats, as the enemy would probably retire before them, and with ironclads and torpedo boats steaming in the same direc-

tion, the former would have a manifest advantage and would have more time to annihilate their adversaries. The torpedo boats should be kept under shelter until they can issue forth and take the enemy at a disadvantage. Submarine torpedo boats should always be accompanied into action by an ironclad, and only let loose on the enemy at close quarters and with a certainty of success.

A FRENCH school and arsenal for the study and construction of war balloons is to be established at Chalais under the direction of a *chef* of the headquarters staff. Its officers will be selected from those who have shown a special interest in the subject, and aptitude for the study. Aeronauts will be furnished from the engineer forces.

REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM ARTHUR, C.B., delivered a lecture at the Royal United Service Institution on "The Defence of the Coasts and Harbors of England, Ireland, and Scotland in case of war," pointing out that the necessary works should be completed and the personnel organized in time of peace. He would confide the defence mainly to volunteers.

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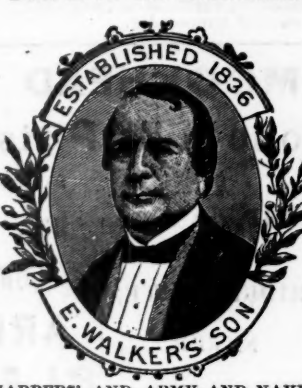
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BRANCH: LAFAYETTE AND
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This summer, for the first time, some battalions of the Finnish Army will take part in the manoeuvres of the Russian Guards at Krasnoe Selo.

An Englishman in Jersey refused, on religious grounds, to serve in the militia. The Royal Court would not accept his plea, and sent him to prison for eight days in default of payment of the fines.

The Russian military manoeuvres will this year be held in nearly all parts of the Empire. There are to be 45 different camps. In the districts of Turkestan and Omsk general manoeuvres of all three arms will take place for the first time.

A piece of wreck belonging to one of the pinnaces of the German war vessel *Augusta*, said to have been found by fishermen in the neighborhood of Aden, where the vessel foundered, is the only relic which has yet been recovered from the ill-fated vessel.

The following French vessels are expected to be ready for their trial trips during the present year, viz., five ironclads, two cruisers, four armored gunboats, five torpedo cruisers of 330 tons displacement and 17-knot speed, and 40 second-class torpedo boats.

Acting under instructions from the Home Government, Admiral Tryon has planted the British flag on the Kermadec Islands, to the north of New Zealand. On the same day, intelligence comes to hand of the hoisting of the French flag on the Comoro Islands north of Madagascar.

The Czar and Czarina, surrounded by a brilliant suite, composed of all the Grand Dukes and some 200 officers of rank, most of whom fought against the Allies in the Crimea, were present May 18, at the launch of the armor clad *Tchesma*, the Empress performing the christening ceremony.

The *Admiralty Gazette* calls attention to a curious circumstance in connection with the 43-ton gun committee—namely, that when Captain Noble gave his evidence in the famous case of "Thomas v. the Queen," the suppliant's counsel, when cross-examining him, elicited from him the fact that he and his partner, Sir W. Armstrong (who are now appointed to "assist" the committee with their advice), were hopelessly at variance on the question of the action and force of gunpowder.

The new French Army bill proposes the reduction of military service from five to three years, and a nominal increase of 73,000 conscripts annually.

The officers selected by the Japanese Government to visit India and study its military system arrived too late to be present at the camp of exercise, but will visit various stations in India and Ceylon.

A foreign telegram received this week from Gen. Reynaldo Flores, commander-in-chief of the military forces of Ecuador, announces that the last vestiges of the rebellion instigated by Eloy Alfaro against the government of that country have disappeared, and the authority of President Caamaño is fully recognized throughout the republic.

We would call special attention to the advertisement of Brass Bedsteads by Messrs. Chas. P. Rogers in another column. Their stock of these articles is large, and the firm is a most reliable one, having been established over thirty years. These beds are an excellent article for Army use. They are easy of transportation when taken apart, easy to keep from vermin, and make a very tasteful article of furniture.

R. W. TANSILL & CO., Chicago, are now making especially for the Officers of the Army and Navy a new and very fine Havana hand-made cigar, known as "TANSILL'S REINA." They are put up in beautiful packages of 25 cigars, each cigar banded. They come in three sizes, 4 1/4, 4 3/4, and 4 7/8 inches, while their moderate cost, viz. \$65, \$70, and \$75 per thousand brings them within the reach of the entire Service.

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MARRIED.

BARROWS—CURTIS.—At Prescott, A. T., May 19, Assistant Surgeon C. C. BARROWS, U. S. Navy, to Miss HETTIE CURTIS.

BEEHLER—POTTER.—At Macon, Ga., June 3, Lieutenant W. H. BEEHLER, U. S. Navy, to Miss LEILA POTTER.

CLEVELAND—FOLSON.—At the White House, Washington, D. C., June 2, 1886, GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States, to Miss FRANCES FOLSON.

COOPER—HOOKER.—At Fort Grant, Arizona, May 4, 1886, BRIDGE, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Charles L. Cooper, 10th U. S. Cavalry, to Mr. EDWIN R. HOOKER, of Fort Grant, Arizona.

HALL—HOUGH.—At David's Island, N. Y. H., June 2, Captain WILLIAM R. HALL, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., to Miss MARY HOUGH, daughter of Lieut. Colonel A. L. Hough, 16th U. S. Infantry.

HEARD—TOWNSEND.—At New York City, June 3, Lieut. J. W. HEARD, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MILDRED J. TOWNSEND.

LUCE—DAVIS.—In Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., June 2, by the Rev. Wm. Laurence, JOHN DANDRIDGE HENLEY LUCE to LOUISA MINOT, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, U. S. Navy.

MCCOOK—MCCOOK.—At New York City, June 3, 1886, Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK to Miss HETTIE MCCOOK.

MARSHALL—COLQUITT.—At Edgewood, Ga., June 2, Capt. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss LIZZIE HILL COLQUITT, daughter of the Hon. A. H. Colquitt.

ROESSLER—KELLOGG.—At New York City, June 2, Lieut. S. W. ROESSLER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss SUSAN E. KELLOGG.

SPILMAN—CAMDEN.—At Parkersburg, West Va., June 1, Lieutenant B. D. SPILMAN, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss ANNIE CAMDEN, daughter of the Hon. J. N. Camden, U. S. Senator.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—At Providence, Rhode Island, May 28, Hon. JOHN R. BARTLETT, father of Commander John R. Bartlett, U. S. N., and Captain H. A. Bartlett, U. S. Marine Corps.

BICKER.—At Far Rockaway, L. I., June 9, WALTER BICKER, formerly 1st Lieut. 2d U. S. Inf., and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., in the 91st year of his age.

DOYEN.—May 25, very suddenly, at Concord, N. H., of acute Bright's disease, LURA B., the wife of Lieut. Chas. A. Doyen, U. S. M. C.

STANNARD.—At Washington, D. C., June 1, Brevet Major General GEORGE J. STANNARD, U. S. Volunteers.

ZEILIN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 28, VIRGINIA, widow of Brigadier General Jacob Zeilin, U. S. Marine Corps.

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No. 2.	Carbon in tests	80,000	42,000	17.6	
No. 3.	Carbon in tests	80,000	42,000	13.0	
No. 4.	Carbon in tests	80,000	42,000	14.7	
No. 5.	Carbon in tests	80,000	42,000	17.5	
No. 6.	Carbon in tests	80,000	42,000	17.15	
No. 7.	Carbon in tests	80,000	42,000	15.25	
No. 8.	Carbon in tests	80,000	42,000	19.6	
No. 9.	Carbon in tests	80,000	42,000	17.50	
No. 10.	Carbon in tests	80,000	42,000	27	

lity of make in this
department we refer
to statement published
in the ARMY AND NAVY
JOURNAL, February 13,
page 585, No. 28, Vol. 23.

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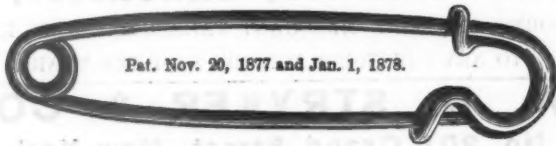
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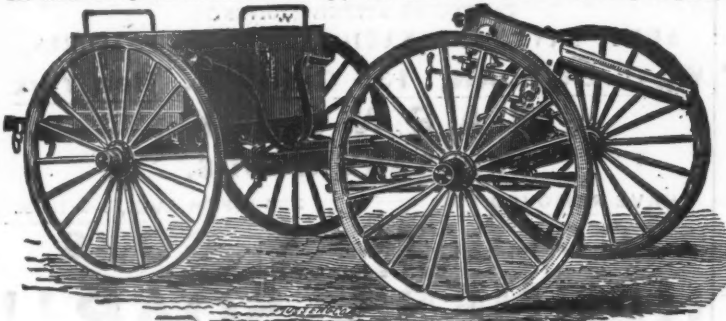
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The American system of construction upon the basis of an interchangeability of parts, now the rule of manufacture in all well organized armories in the U. S. and Europe,
has been developed to an unprecedented degree of perfection by special processes and machines, the gauges produced by its improved mechanism being mathematically
exact and "standard" with all first class metal workers. The special machine for the
production of TAPS and DIES, and that for the Cutters for Gear
Wheels are regarded by experts as the final achievements of mechanism in their
direction.



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FIG. 3.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

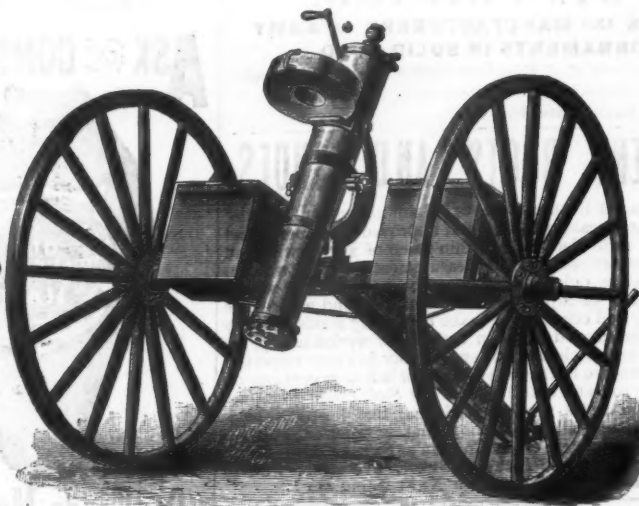


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

fire, so as to drop the balls on men behind entrenched positions at all distances, from 200 to 3,500 yards, with deadly effect

Tables of distances and elevations have been established to obtain with certainty the above results. Experiments with the gun prove that
the bullets so discharged come down nearly perpendicularly and with killing force.

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the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns. Official reports say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the
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utmost limit of improvement."

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The first of the two illus-
trations here given represents
the Gatling Gun, ten barrels,
mounted on a tripod, show-
ing the Aecles positive feeder.
One feeder is on the Gun
ready for firing and one is
shown on the ground. The
second illustration shows the
Gatling Gun, ten barrels, Uni-
ted States Government model,
mounted on the United States
Army carriage, showing the
depression at which the Gun
can be fired. 1,200 shots have
been fired in one minute from
this Gun. The ordinary rate
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